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# ***Daily Report***

## **East Asia**

FBIS-EAS-88-127  
Friday  
1 July 1988

# Daily Report

## East Asia

FBIS-EAS-88-127

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**ASEAN To Aid Philippines, Discuss Jakarta Statement**  
*BK0107013988 Bangkok THE NATION in English*  
1 Jul 88 p 2

[Text] ASEAN countries have pledged to help revive the Philippines' staggering economy through a joint economic assistance programme, the Thai Foreign Ministry spokesman said yesterday.

Sarot Chawanawirat said a Philippine official yesterday told the senior ASEAN officials meeting that a committee, set up by President Corazon Aquino to study the economic package and the kinds of aid the Philippines wanted, has just finished its work.

Sarot said Philippine Foreign Secretary Raul Manglapus will inform ASEAN of the results of the study during the ASEAN Ministerial Meeting in Bangkok on Monday and Tuesday.

ASEAN countries will later study the types of aid they could extend to the Philippines, Sarot said, adding that the Philippines wants a concessional loan allowing a long-term soft loan and grant. Japan has shown keen interest in aiding the Polysectoral Economic Assistance Programme, he said.

Sarot said ASEAN has already hinted to its six dialogue partners that the aid programme would be raised but unofficially, during the July 7-9 post-ministerial meeting.

"It depends on whether the dialogue countries are ready to discuss the economic plan. We welcome any country that wants to join the programme," he said.

Senior ASEAN officials also discussed the July 25 "cocktail party" Kampuchean talks in Jakarta, and the ASEAN strategy on the Kampuchean problem to be raised in the United Nations' 43rd General Assembly in New York, according to Sarot.

He said that those at the meeting yesterday afternoon agreed to advise the ASEAN foreign ministers to issue a joint-statement on the Jakarta meeting. The gist of the text would stress the importance of the meeting, which could lead to the solution of the Kampuchean conflict, Sarot said.

Sarot said the ASEAN resolution on the Kampuchean conflict to be presented at the UN assembly would pertain to the long-standing ASEAN strategy on the issue. But there might be some adaptation of the resolution due to the coming meetings and developments in the matter, he added.

Sarot told reporters that Rafeudin Ahmed, the UN representative, last weekend discussed the Kampuchean problem with Prince Norodom Sihanouk, leader of the three Khmer factions fighting the Vietnamese-backed Heng Samrin government.

Rafeudin, who left on Monday on a four-day visit to Laos, Kampuchea and Vietnam, has already informed Thailand of the trip, saying his mission is aimed at informing the three Indochina countries of the UN peace initiative on the Kampuchean problem.

It was the first trip by any UN official to Phnom Penh under the Vietnam-backed Heng Samrin government, which is not recognized by the United Nations. The UN-recognized government for Kampuchea is the tripartite resistance coalition led by Sihanouk.

**ASEAN Positions on U.S. Bases Noted**  
*BK0107011988 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English*  
1 Jul 88 p 4

[Editorial: Bases Help Region To Remain Stable]

[Text] Foreign ministers of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations will hold their annual meet in Bangkok next week. High on their agenda will be discussions on the Philippines. That country faces economic and security problems that concern its five regional allies and friends.

Because it is a matter high on Manila's national agenda, ASEAN ministers and their advisers will be talking directly and indirectly about the future of US bases in the Philippines. Once again, as they did last year in Manila, Filipino officials will be asking their friends' opinions. They will be looking for serious replies.

The US lease on its Philippines military bases runs out in 1991. The issue of whether to renew the lease, and on what terms, is already consuming large amounts of passion. Some Filipinos argue that the Americans should be thrown out. Others argue in favour of retaining Clark Air Base, Subic Naval Station and the others on certain conditions. Foreign Secretary Raul Manglapus said in mid-May that the Americans should stay "if they can pay."

Among the other five ASEAN members Singapore and its prime minister Lee Kuan Yew have been the most outspoken in defence of keeping US bases intact after 1991. Malaysia, Thailand and Brunei have given their assent and support, if more quietly. Indonesia, which is most protective of its non-aligned status, has spoken publicly neither for nor against retention after 1991.

Clark, Subic and the US presence in the Southeast Asian area provide a stability and balance of power that is to ASEAN's advantage. The fact is that the Soviet Union, China and truculent Vietnam all are building naval military forces in the area. The huge Soviet facility at Cam Ranh Bay and the air support groups at Da Nang can be balanced only by the Americans.

Mr Manglapus and his party deserve to hear their friends' appraisal of the US bases when the ASEAN ministers get together. That appraisal, barring any major shifts or problems, should be to favour the US bases in the Philippines.

Support for the bases, and the US aid which directly and indirectly accrues to the Philippines, is support for Manila itself. It is in the national interest of ASEAN to support the principle of keeping the US bases where they are.

## Japan

### Central Bank Vows 'Action' on Declining Yen

OW0107115888 Tokyo KYODO in English 1133 GMT  
1 Jul 88

[Text] Tokyo, July 1 KYODO—A senior bank of Japan official said Friday the Japanese central bank will "take action" next week if the yen continues falling, saying the current mood prevailing in the currency market is "undesirable."

The official, speaking on condition of anonymity, indicated strongly that the bank will intervene in the market as early as next Monday if the yen's depreciation escalates.

He said the present market condition is motivated by speculation that the Bank of Japan will not step into the market. "Such a mood is undesirable," he said.

Japan is the only country that has not taken any important measures to check the yen's depreciation against the dollar. Major west European countries have conducted coordinated interest rate hikes to defend their own currencies.

The Bank of Japan is growing concerned that further speculative move in currency markets could increase the instability of the markets and have a bad effect on the nation's prices and economy.

### Reports on Soviet Border Proposal 'In Error'

OW3006131988 Tokyo KYODO in English 1256 GMT  
30 Jun 88

[Text] Tokyo, June 30 KYODO—Press reports that the Soviet Union recently made an unprecedented offer to realign its eastern border with Japan in order to resolve the "northern islands" problem are "in error," a Foreign Ministry spokesman confirmed Thursday.

Yoshifumi Matsuda told reporters the subject of border realignment was broached not by the Soviet Union but by Japanese Deputy Foreign Minister Takakazu Kuriyama during talks with his Soviet counterpart Igor Rogachev in Moscow that ended Monday.

Matsuda said the Japanese deputy foreign minister told Rogachev that Japan was aware that such a proposal was being discussed in some Soviet circles, but cautioned his counterpart that Japan would not accept anything short of a formal return of the "occupied" northern islands to Japanese sovereignty.

Matsuda reiterated to reporters the longstanding Japanese position that the Islands between Hokkaido and the Kurile archipelago have been held "illegally" since being seized by the Soviets immediately after World War II.

Some press accounts, Matsuda said, had inaccurately reported Wednesday that the Soviet had made a historical proposal to redraw the borderline, as an alternative to viewing the impasse over the islands as a "territorial issue," which would leave them open to territorial demands from other neighboring countries.

The Soviet Union maintains that there is no territorial issue existing between it and Japan.

### Agriculture Minister Regrets Yeutter Remarks

OW0107052088 Tokyo KYODO in English 0459 GMT  
1 Jul 88

[Text] Tokyo, July 1 KYODO—Japanese Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Minister Takashi Sato on Friday deplored remarks attributed to U.S. trade representative Clayton Yeutter to the effect that strong U.S. pressure had forced Japan to open up its market for beef and oranges.

Sato said at a regular cabinet meeting that it would be regrettable if the reports of Yeutter's remarks turned out to be true.

The agriculture minister asked Foreign Minister Sosuke Uno to confirm whether Yeutter actually made the remarks.

Following this, Uno told a press conference after the cabinet meeting that he would file an official protest with the U.S. Government if the reports proved to be true.

According to the reports, Yeutter told a meeting sponsored by the U.S. Department of Agriculture on Wednesday in St. Louis, Missouri that the bilateral agreement on beef and oranges between Japan and the U.S. was a good example of how strong pressure from the U.S. could remove the trade barriers of foreign countries.

### Joint Air Drill With U.S. Planned

OW3006181888 Tokyo KYODO in English 0928 GMT  
30 Jun 88

[Text] Tokyo, June 30 KYODO—The Air Self-Defense Force (ASDF) will conduct a two-day joint air drill with warplanes carried by a U.S. aircraft carrier from Friday off Akita and Aomori Prefectures in northern Japan, ASDF officials said Thursday.

It will be the fourth joint drill to be conducted with U.S. aircraft-carried planes, the officials said.

The drill will involve four F-15 fighters, about six F-1 fighters and an E2C early warning plane from the ASDF. Four F-14 fighters from the 81,600-ton aircraft carrier Carl Vinson and other aircraft will take part in the exercise, the officials said.

The Japanese Maritime Self-Defense Force (MSDF) and the U.S. Navy will conduct an 11-day special mine-sweeper drill from July 19 in Mutsu Bay in Aomori Prefecture, northern Japan, MSDF officials said.

The MSDF will send a minelayer, a minesweeper, a V107 minesweeper helicopter and a P3C antisubmarine patrol aircraft to the drill, the officials said.

They said the exercise will also involve an underwater disposal team, a P3C antisubmarine patrol plane and other military equipment.

Japan and the United States have often conducted minesweeper drill in the Seto Inland Sea and the Suonada Sea in western Japan.

#### **Takeshita Leaves for Australia Visit**

*OW0107023188 Tokyo KYODO in English 0154 GMT  
1 Jul 88*

[Text] Tokyo, July 1 KYODO—Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita left on Friday for a 5-day visit to Australia for talks with Australian Prime Minister Bob Hawke.

Takeshita will meet Hawke in Canberra on Monday and is expected to propose expansion of personnel exchanges and economic assistance to southern Pacific countries.

The prime minister will fly to Brisbane on Friday evening for an overnight stay and visit an international leisure fair there the following day.

He will attend a luncheon to be given in his honor by Governor General Sir Ninian Martin Stephen in Sydney on Sunday before arriving in Canberra later in the day.

This is Takeshita's seventh overseas trip since assuming power last November.

He will return to Tokyo on Tuesday morning.

#### **'Looking Forward' to Meeting**

*OW3006193188 Tokyo KYODO in English 1113 GMT  
30 Jun 88*

[Text] Tokyo, June 30 KYODO—Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita on Thursday said he was looking forward to meeting Australian Prime Minister Bob Hawke again soon.

Takeshita, speaking at a party marking the formation of his entourage to Australia, said Hawke was the first foreign head of government to have a summit meeting with him.

Hawke called in to Tokyo on his way home from the Soviet Union in early December, one month after Takeshita assumed power from Yasuhiro Nakasone as prime minister.

Takeshita leaves Tokyo Friday for a five-day visit to Australia, his seventh overseas trip since becoming prime minister.

Takeshita said at the December meeting Hawke had extended an invitation to him to visit Australia.

The prime minister said the timing is good for his trip to Australia as he is interested in an international leisure fair currently under way in Brisbane.

According to his itinerary, Takeshita is scheduled to fly to Brisbane Friday evening, Sydney on Saturday and to Canberra on Sunday.

On Monday, he will have a summit meeting with Hawke and deliver a speech at a luncheon to be given in his honor by the Australian leader. Takeshita will return to Tokyo Tuesday morning.

Recalling his previous six trips overseas, Takeshita said that he himself planned the travels, except the December trip to Manila, without receiving advice from any person.

He first visited the Philippines in December to attend the summit of six member countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), followed by one to the United States and Canada in January.

Later, Takeshita visited South Korea in February; Italy, Britain and West Germany from late April to early May; the United Nations, the Netherlands, France, and Belgium from late May to early June; and Canada in mid-June to attend the Toronto summit.

Takeshita plans to visit China in late August and to attend the September 17 opening ceremony of the Seoul Olympics.

#### **Visiting Senegal President Requests More Aid**

*OW3006153188 Tokyo KYODO in English 0920 GMT  
30 Jun 88*

[Text] Tokyo, June 30 KYODO—Senegal's President Abdou Diouf on Thursday expressed gratitude to Japan for helping Senegal with its economic problems and asked for more Japanese cooperation to tackle Senegal's financial debts.

Speaking at the Japan National Press Club, Diouf also called for Japan's support in the fight against South Africa's apartheid racial segregation policy.

Diouf arrived in Tokyo Tuesday for a five-day state visit to Japan.

Referring to Japan as "holding the key to Senegal's future," the 52-year-old president said his country appreciated very much the extensive Japanese help such as rescheduling Senegal's debts, participating in the economic restructuring plan jointly promoted by international organizations, and offering top-level technological assistance.

Senegal, he said, is currently suffering from drought, which struck at its weakest point, the economy.

Diouf said he has met top-level officials in Japan since his arrival and was convinced of Japan's sincere interest in helping developing nations like his own.

Bilateral friendly relations between the two countries are indispensable to Senegal's successful future development into the 21st century, he said.

The president met Emperor Hirohito and Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita Wednesday.

Diouf appealed for more cooperation from Japan in the fight to end apartheid in South Africa through economic sanctions.

He said that unless a humanitarian government is established in South Africa, African unity will not be completed. Diouf added that he hoped for a political settlement regarding the illegal occupation of Namibia by South Africa.

The president said he hopes an international conference will be held in the near future to discuss concrete solutions for solving the debt problem which is tormenting the governments of less developed nations, especially in the African continent. He called for Japanese participation in such a meeting.

In a luncheon with Takeshita earlier in the day, Diouf stressed the importance of Japan's contributions in many areas of Senegal's development, ranging from education, usage of water resources, job training, information exchanges, public sanitation to financial aid.

Takeshita promised to give Senegal continuous assistance to promote its comprehensive development.

Senegal became independent in 1960 from French control. President Diouf, who took the present post in 1981, was reelected for the third term this February.

He is the fifth African leader to visit Japan this year, following leaders from Mauritius, Rwanda, Botswana and Mozambique.

Crown Prince Akihito and Princess Michiko paid a visit to the Senegalese head of state and Mrs. Diouf at the Akasaka Palace in the afternoon to bid them farewell.

Diouf and his entourage are scheduled to leave Japan from Osaka International Airport Friday evening after touring the ancient capital of Kyoto.

#### **Visiting Canadian Minister Meets Abe**

OW0107061188 Tokyo KYODO in English 0532 GMT  
1 Jul 88

[Text] Tokyo, July 1 KYODO—Canada's Secretary of State for External Affairs Joe Clark asked Japan to reduce its trade with South Africa as part of the international fight against apartheid, officials said.

Clark, here on a 4-day visit, filed the request in a meeting with Shintaro Abe, secretary general of Japan's Ruling Liberal Democratic Party.

Clark complained about Japan's increasing share in South Africa's global trade, the LDP officials said.

Japan overtook the United States to become South Africa's largest trading partner in 1986. Japan's 2-way trade with South Africa in 1987 reached 42.7 billion dollars, up 19 percent in dollar terms, or 620 billion yen, up 2 percent in yen terms, according to Finance Ministry figures.

#### **Supports 'Strong Partnerships'**

OW0107084388 Tokyo KYODO in English 0714 GMT  
1 Jul 88

[Text] Tokyo, July 1 KYODO—Canadian Secretary of State for External Affairs Joe Clark officiated at a ground-breaking ceremony for a new Canadian embassy here Friday with a call for a "new and dynamic" Canadian presence in Tokyo to demonstrate Japan's priority on the Canadian national agenda.

Clark, a former prime minister, hailed Japan as "the centerpiece of Canada's Pacific policy, our Asian reawakening."

He told the assembled diplomats and business leaders that Canada's Pacific policy has been so successful that Canada now has more trade with Japan than it does with its four largest European trading partners combined.

Clark arrived in Japan Thursday for regular consultations with Japanese Foreign Minister Sosuke Uno.

He said he foresaw a change in the two countries' conventional trading pattern, in which Canada traditionally exported primary materials to Japan in return for finished goods. Japan is Canada's second largest trading partner.

"Canadian manufactured goods will join Canadian food products and resources in their proper place in the Japanese market" when a liberalized world trading system is created, Clark said.

International Trade and Industry Minister Hajime Tamura, also present at the ceremony, said, "we must do something to increase our exchanges both ways in the manufactured products sector."

Tamura pointed to high technologies such as microelectronics, and bio industry as areas in which Canada's prospects appear positive.

Clark said he foresaw "strong partnerships" between Japan and Canada in the fields of overseas development assistance (ODA) and multilateral consultations with newly industrializing economies (NIEs) as they shoulder increased international responsibilities.

He said Canada's recent free trade agreement with the United States will not affect the country's attractiveness as a site for Japanese investment.

Clark called for Japanese to be made "the logical third language" after English and French in the Canadian education system.

Clark will leave Japan on July 3 to attend the ASEAN post ministerial conference in Bangkok.

#### **Port Workers Strike Over Korean Ship Ban**

OW0107045188 Tokyo KYODO in English 0406 GMT  
1 Jul 88

[Text] Shimonoseki, Yamaguchi Pref., July 1 KYODO—Port union workers here started a 22-hour-long strike Friday morning to protest the Shimonoseki Municipal Government's refusal to permit entry of a North Korean passenger ship seeking to return Korean residents of Japan following visits to their homeland.

The All-Japan Dock Workers Union branch of Shimonoseki with 770 members, led by Kazuyuki Kawaguchi, began their strike at 8:00 Friday.

Because of the strike, a 13,000-ton cargo ship and another ship which docked at the port earlier in the day were left unattended by port staff.

The 8,314-ton Samjiyon, carrying 350 pro-Pyongyang residents, was scheduled to leave the North Korean port of Wonsan Friday, arriving at Moji on Sunday morning, according to the ship's agents in Japan.

The Koreans—all from Shikoku and the Chugoku region in western Japan—were on a month-long trip to visit their ancestral graves in North Korea.

The Samjiyon was scheduled to leave Moji next Tuesday, to take another group of 380 Korean residents from Yamaguchi and Fukuoka prefectures for a similar trip to North Korea, the ship's agents said.

#### **JSP Official Reports on DPRK Visit**

OW0107084188 Tokyo KYODO in English 0700 GMT  
1 Jul 88

[Text] Tokyo, July 1 KYODO—Japan should remove its sanctions on North Korea to ensure an early release of two Japanese seamen detained in North Korea on spy charges, since 1983 a Japan Socialist Party (JSP) official said Friday.

Hajime Fukuda, National Movement Bureau chief of Japan's largest opposition party, told reporters during his visit to Pyongyang, the North Korean Government said Japan should remove the sanctions it imposed on the country in January for Pyongyang's alleged involvement in the destruction of a Korean Air plane last November.

Although the North Korean Government is willing to release at an early date the two seamen, Japan's removal of sanctions is necessary for this to happen, according to Fukuda who returned from North Korea Thursday.

The North Korean officials insisted compromises must be made by both governments in order to solve the problem of the detained seamen, Fukuda said.

The JSP plans to urge the Japanese Government to lift the sanctions, Fukuda said.

Fukuda received letters and photographs of Chief Engineer Yoshio Kuriura, 57, and Captain Isamu Beniko, 56, of the No 18 Fujisan Maru and will deliver them to their families in Fukuoka and Kobe later Friday, he said.

Fukuda led a JSP delegation which stayed in Pyongyang June 22-29 and met Politburo member Ho Tam and other senior officials.

In the meeting, the North Korean officials said the Japanese Government imposed the sanctions and cut off all discussions when the negotiations for the release of the two seamen were going on, Fukuda said.

"The Japanese Government is entirely responsible," Fukuda quoted the officials as saying.

Ho explained in the meeting that there was no need to worry about the safety of the two seamen since they were being cared for with humanitarian concerns, Fukuda said.

Fukuda also said the North Korean Government is planning to suggest to South Korea to hold a North-South student soccer meet September 17, the opening day of the Seoul Olympics.

The officials in Pyongyang think highly of the student movement in South Korea calling for cohosting of the Olympic Games by the North and South and holding a North-South student conference, according to Fukuda.

Fukuda quoted the officials as saying the cohosting of the Olympics is possible, and if the people of both sides are agreeable to the idea, arrangements can be made easily.

The officials said they will continue to call for joint sponsorship until the opening day of the Olympics and if Seoul refuses, North Korea will not attend, Fukuda said.

#### **Japanese-South Korean Advisory Council Formed**

OW0107052188 Tokyo KYODO in English 0425 GMT  
1 Jul 88

[Text] Tokyo, July 1 KYODO—Japan and South Korea have established a joint 18-member advisory body which will be assigned to file a report to both governments on ways to develop bilateral ties, government spokesman Keizo Obuchi said Friday.

Former Vice Foreign Minister Ryoze Sunobe will head the Japanese members of the advisory group and Ko Pyong-ik, former president of Seoul University, will head the South Korean side, Obuchi said.

Japanese Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita and South Korean President No Tae-u agreed at a meeting in Seoul on February 25 to set up the joint consultative body, tentatively called the Japan-South Korea 21st Century Committee, he said.

Obuchi said the joint consultative council will make studies from an international point of view of ways to promote, develop, and strengthen long-lasting good-neighborly, friendly, and cooperative ties between Japan and South Korea.

Sunobe, who once served as a vice foreign minister and an ambassador to Seoul, is currently an adviser to the Foreign Ministry.

Other Japanese members are Binsuke Sugiura, a banker; Kiichi Saiki, a senior stockbroker; Isamu Miyazaki, an economist; Tadashi Yamamoto, a retired diplomat; Kenzo Uchida, a journalist-turned-academic; and three other academics—Keiichi Oshima, Sadako Ogata, and Toru Haga.

Besides Ko Pyong-ik, the eight other Korean members are Choe Sok-chae, a journalist; Chong Su-chang, a businessman; Choe Hyong-sop, a retired bureaucrat; Mun Inn-ku, a lawyer; Kang Yong-kyu, a retired diplomat; Kim Yong-chong, a retired parliamentarian; Cho Sok-nae, a businessman; and Han Sung-chu, an academic.

The consultative group, which will hold its first plenary session in Seoul on August 12-13, will go into session twice a year, government officials said.

It will file an interim report in 1989 and a full-fledged report to both governments in 1990, the officials said.

**Uno on Nuclear Nonproliferation Policy**  
*OW0107084088 Tokyo KYODO in English 0738 GMT 1 Jul 88*

[Text] Tokyo, June 1 KYODO—Foreign Minister Sosuke Uno expressed Japan's resolution to make further efforts for reinforcing the nuclear nonproliferation policy, in a statement he issued Friday on the 20th anniversary of the treaty on the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons.

Uno said in the statement that the treaty, which Japan signed in 1970 and ratified in 1976, "played an extremely important role as a major international framework for realizing both the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons and the peaceful use of nuclear energy."

Uno also expressed expectations for noncontracting parties to accede to the treaty as soon as possible. Although the treaty has already been signed by 137 countries, countries such as France, China, India, Pakistan and Israel have not agreed to join the treaty.

**JSP Launches Anticonsumption Tax Committee**  
*OW3006153688 Tokyo KYODO in English 0843 GMT 30 Jun 88*

[Text] Tokyo, June 30 KYODO—Japan Socialist Party Leader Takako Doi called Thursday for uniting with other opposition parties to crush the proposed imposition of a new indirect tax.

Doi, speaking at a ceremony marking the establishment of a JSP struggle committee against the 3-percent consumption tax, said that the new tax is worse in nature than the sales tax which was killed last year.

Tsuruo Yamaguchi, secretary general, called for popular support for the JSP's fight, saying that the party will kill the new tax plan.

On Tuesday, the Cabinet of Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita adopted an outline of tax reform plans which includes the imposition of the consumption tax and, in exchange, a 5.6 trillion yen cut in income, resident, corporate and inheritance taxes.

**New Deputy Foreign Minister Appointed**  
*OW0107021588 Tokyo KYODO in English 0130 GMT 1 Jul 88*

[Text] Tokyo, July 1 KYODO—Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita's chief foreign policy adviser Michihiko Kunihiro is succeeding Hiroshi Kitamura as deputy foreign minister, the Foreign Ministry said Friday.

Kimio Fujita, the former head of the Ministry's Asian Affairs Bureau, fills the post to be left vacant by Kunihiro to become the cabinet councillor on external affairs.

A 56-year-old career diplomat, Kunihiro joined the Foreign Ministry in 1965, and has been stationed in the United States, the Philippines, Britain, and Indonesia.

After serving as director general of the Foreign Ministry's Economic Affairs Bureau for 2 years from 1984, Kunihiro has been the cabinet councillor on external affairs since July 1986.

Kitamura, the outgoing deputy foreign minister in charge of economic affairs, will be given an overseas assignment as an ambassador shortly, the Foreign Ministry said.

### Satellite Contour Mapping Device Developed

OW0107041988 Tokyo KYODO in English 0217 GMT  
1 Jul 88

[Text] Tokyo, July 1 KYODO—A Japanese research team has developed a computerized mapping system which cuts the time needed for producing an earth contour map from a year to a matter of days.

The system is capable of generating a one-50,000th scale contour map for any part of the world with an error margin within 10 meters, a spokesman for the system's project team said.

The mapping system, developed by Construction Ministry's Tsukuba-based Geographical Survey Institute (GSI), will be unveiled at the 16th International Conference on Photographic Survey and Remote Sensing opening in Kyoto on Saturday.

The ministry, in response to a request from the Peruvian Government, plans to use the system for producing a contour map of the Andes.

The project team has tested out its mapping system by using topographical data obtained from the French Spot Earth Observation Satellite which flew over Mt. Fuji in March 1986.

The GSI system creates a three-dimensional image of the contour—just like a pair of human eyes—by comparing the differences in angles as the satellite shifts its position after each flight around the earth across the north and south poles.

The topographical data beamed from the satellite is stored in magnetic tapes for computer processing, and it takes only a matter of days to process the data into a map.

The conventional method of drawing a contour map of comparable accuracy by using aerial photographs can take as long as a whole year, the project team said.

The GSI computerized system can produce contour maps for any part of the world by feeding the computer with the topographical data for that particular area covered by the spot satellite.

The project team says the system produces contour lines for each 40 meters in altitude. Accuracy is within 10 meters for a one-50,000th scale map.

Yoshikazu Fukushima, leader of the GSI project team, says the error is caused by the inability to determine the exact location of the satellite.

The project team plans to improve the mapping accuracy by improving the computer program for determining the satellite location, Fukushima said.

### Mongolia

**Mass Rally Held in Ulaanbaatar To Mark Kim Visit**  
SK3006183388 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1632 GMT  
30 Jun 88

[Text] Ulaanbaatar June 30 (KCNA)—A grand Mongolia-Korea friendship mass rally was held here this afternoon.

Comrade Kim Il-Song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, attended the mass rally together with Comrade Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and chairman of the Presidium of the Great People's Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic.

The meeting hall was packed to capacity with functionaries of the party and power bodies and working people's organizations and working people of broad strata in ulaanbaatar who came with boundless reverence for the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song who paid a visit to the MPR to record a new shining chapter in the annals of the traditional friendship between the Korean and Mongolian peoples.

Foreign diplomatic envoys to the MPR were invited to the mass rally.

Flags of Korea and Mongolia were draped and the slogan reading "Long Live the Fraternal Relations of Friendship and Cooperation between the Mongolian and Korean peoples" was seen there.

At 17:00 Comrade Kim Il-song, accompanied by Comrade Jambyn Batmonh, appeared on the platform of the mass rally.

the attendants (?rose) to their feet all at once and warmly welcomed Comrade Kim Il-song with thunderous applause.

Present on invitation on the platform were Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-president; Comrade Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, vice-premier of the Administration Council and minister of foreign affairs; and other suite members.

The platform was also (?attended) by Comrade D. Sodnom, member of the Political Bureau of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Comrade D. Molomjants, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee; Comrade Ts. Namsray, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and vice-chairman of the Presidium of the Great People's Hural of the MPR; and leading officials of the party and power bodies and public organisations.

The mass rally opened with the playing of the national anthems of the DPRK and the MPR.

Comrade Jambyn Batmonh made a speech at the rally.

Comrade Kim Il-song firmly shook hands with Comrade Jambyn Batmonh who returned to his seat after concluding his speech.

Then, Comrade Kim Il-song made a speech.

Comrade Kim Il-song shook firmly his hands again with Comrade Jambyn Batmonh upon returning to his seat after the speech.

The mass rally powerfully demonstrated the might of the fraternal friendship and unity between the two parties, two countries and two peoples of Korea and Mongolia which were sealed and have been consolidated and developed in the course of the struggle to realise the common goal and ideal.

#### **Kim Il-song Rally Speech**

SK0107004788 *Pyongyang KCNA in English 1546 GMT 30 Jun 88*

[Text] Ulaanbaatar June 30 (KCNA)—The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, made a speech at the Mongolia-Korea friendship mass rally held this afternoon in Ulaanbaatar.

Noting that the mass rally is a powerful demonstration of the unbreakable fraternal friendship and unity that have been achieved in history between the Korean and Mongolian peoples as well as the manifestation of the Mongolian people's firm solidarity with the Korean people, Comrade Kim Il-song said:

On this occasion we have come to your country with a desire to see the successes achieved by the Mongolian people in building socialism and share each other's experience and to extend and develop further the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between the two peoples.

During these few days of our stay in your country, we have got a deep impression of the great change in the looks of socialist Mongolia. When we visited Mongolia in 1956, your country was still in the stage of laying the foundation of socialism, but it has now become a socialist agricultural-industrial state with a varied economy and developed culture. Ulaanbaatar which has been built excellently is the epitome of daily developing socialist Mongolia. The fact that socialism has struck strong roots in the soil of Mongolia which was once backward signifies the brilliant victory of Marxism-Leninism and proves the soundness of the lines and policies of the

Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party which has applied the universal law of building socialism to the specific situation in the country.

Today, with the 67th anniversary of the victory of the Mongolian people's revolution approaching, the Mongolian people under the correct leadership of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party are working hard, full of confidence and pride, to carry out the decisions of the 19th party congress and the 8th five-year plan for socioeconomic progress.

We are convinced that the diligent and courageous Mongolian people will carry out with credit the programme of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party to step up the social and economic development of the country and to turn it into a socialist industrial-agricultural state in the near future.

Since national liberation, our people have successfully carried out the social revolutions of different stages, accelerated the building of socialism and converted their country into an independent socialist state.

Our people, who have followed the road of victory, overcoming manifold difficulties and trials, under the correct leadership of our party, are now pressing on with both the task of laying the material and technical foundations of socialism and communism and that of transforming people along communist lines, under the unfurled banner of the three revolutions— ideological, technical and cultural.

Our people will accelerate the work of making the whole of society revolutionary, working class and intellectual in accordance with the policy advanced by our party at its sixth congress and will fulfill the third seven-year plan successfully. By doing this, they will make epochal progress in the struggle to achieve the complete triumph of socialism.

In future the Korean people, in cooperation with the Mongolian people, will work hard to strengthen the unity and solidarity of the socialist forces and international communist movement and to increase their magnetism and enhance their role further on the world scene.

Socialism can only be built successfully when a peaceful climate free from war is ensured.

Socialism is the bulwark of peace, and the socialist countries are always standing in the forefront of the struggle for peace.

Recently the phase of detente is gradually being opened in the international relations thanks to the struggle and efforts of the socialist nations and other peace-loving people throughout the world. However, the international situation is still tense and complicated.

While talking about "peace", the imperialists are still clinging to the policy of strength, stepping up a nuclear arms race, and are continuing to pursue the policy of aggression and war in order to oppose the socialist countries and plunder the developing countries.

The United States is making the situation on the Korean peninsula extremely tense by continuing to build up nuclear arms particularly in the Asian and Pacific regions, accelerating the rearming of Japanese militarism and strengthening the military tie-ups between the U.S., Japan and South Korea.

The prevailing situation requires that the peoples of the socialist countries and all other peace-loving people throughout the world make joint efforts to check and frustrate the imperialists' moves for aggression and war and safeguard peace and security.

The Mongolian party and Government oppose the imperialist policy of aggression and war and are striving to eliminate the hotbeds of tension and conflict in the Asian and Pacific regions and convert them into a zone of peace, good neighbourliness and cooperation.

We highly appreciate and support the consistent peace-loving efforts of the Mongolian party and Government.

Our party and the government of our republic, which are on the outpost in direct confrontation with imperialism, are striving to ease the tension on the Korean peninsula, to ensure peace and achieve the peaceful reunification of the country.

In order to ease the tension in Korea and create a favourable atmosphere for the peaceful reunification of the country, it is essential for the parties concerned to take the road of dialogues and negotiations, not confrontation and war, and thus conclude a peace agreement between us and the United States, adopt a nonaggression declaration between the north and the south and convert the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone. We have long kept the door of dialogues with the United States open and are working hard to effect dialogues with the South Korean authorities and the representatives of all political parties, groups and the people in all walks of life in South Korea.

Today the broad sections of the people in South Korea including youths and students are all out in a valiant struggle for anti-U.S. independence, for democracy against fascism and for national reunification because they have clearly understood from their long life experience that the source of all their misfortunes and sufferings lies in the U.S. occupation of South Korea and its colonial enslavement policy and that the main obstructor of national reunification is none other than the United States. This struggle is shaking U.S. colonial rule to its very foundation. The struggle of the South Korean

people is a liberation struggle to win their national sovereignty and a patriotic struggle to acquire democratic rights and achieve national reunification.

All the people in the north and the south of Korea will fight with joint efforts on the basis of one common ideal, the ideal of national reconciliation and great unity, so that they will pull down the barrier of division and achieve the historic cause of national reunification without fail.

The recent Soviet-U.S. summit talks in Moscow reached an agreement on a series of issues concerning the promotion of nuclear disarmament and the improvement of relations between the Soviet Union and the United States. We recognize it as one step forward towards easing the international tension and welcome it.

If the Soviet-U.S. summit talks proceed successfully, it will also have a positive influence on the peaceful settlement of the Korean question.

In order to safeguard peace in Asia and the rest of the world against a new world war, a thermonuclear war, the Korean people will continue to struggle resolutely in solid unity with the peoples of the socialist countries, non-aligned countries and all the peace-loving people throughout the world.

The peoples of Korea and Mongolia are revolutionary comrades-in-arms and class brothers who have long struggled together to achieve their common goal and ideal.

On the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, the communists and peoples of our two countries have always supported and cooperated closely with each other in the common struggle against imperialism and for building socialism.

The Mongolian people gave active support and encouragement to our people during the days of the fatherland liberation war against the U.S. imperialist aggressors and in the years of postwar reconstruction, and still now they are extending firm solidarity with our people in their struggle for socialist construction and the peaceful reunification of the country.

The activities during the month of support to the righteous struggle of the Korean people for national reunification now being conducted in Mongolia are one more clear manifestation of the positive solidarity of the Mongolian people with the Korean people.

The Korean people are grateful for the support and encouragement of the Mongolian people, always keeping it in memory. This year we will greet the 40th anniversary of the establishment of the diplomatic relations between Korea and Mongolia. The traditional friendly and cooperative relations between the two peoples have

been strengthened as unbreakable ties and are developing with each passing day, thanks to the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between our two countries concluded in 1986.

At the current meetings and talks the leaders of the two countries have unanimously emphasized the need to expand and develop the friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and Mongolia wider and to the full. The two countries have agreed to set up a committee for economic, scientific and technological consultation and expand and develop economic and technological exchanges and cooperation in many fields. This will contribute to accelerating the construction of the socialist economy and to improving the material and cultural well-being of the people in our two countries.

We are very much satisfied that on this occasion we have deepened our intimacy with our close friend, Comrade Jambyn Batmonh, and other Mongolian party and Government leaders and that our visit to your country has produced excellent results.

On our return home we will convey to our people the deep impressions we have got in the Mongolian People's Republic, a fraternal country, and the Mongolian people's warm feelings of friendship towards the Korean people.

The fraternal friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Mongolian peoples, which were sealed and have been consolidated and developed in the common struggle against imperialism and for the building of socialism and for safeguarding peace and security in Asia, will strengthen and develop with the lapse of time.

#### **Batmonh Speech at Rally**

SK3006234788 *Pyongyang KCNA in English 1650 GMT 30 Jun 88*

[Text] Ulaanbaatar June 30 (KCNA)— Comrade Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and chairman of the Presidium of the Great People's Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic, made a speech at the Mongolia-Korea friendship mass rally which was held in Ulaanbaatar Thursday afternoon.

He, in the name of the MPR Central Committee and the MPR Government and the attendants of the mass rally, extended wholehearted warm congratulations and best wishes to respected Comrade Kim Il-song, the outstanding leader of the Korean people and a prominent figure of the international communist and working-class movements and, through him, to the entire working people of the DPRK.

The Mongolian and Korean peoples, he said, under the leadership of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and the Workers' Party of Korea over the last four decades, have expressed solidarity, closely uniting with

each other and supporting and encouraging each other on the road of devoted labor and courageous struggle for building new socialist society in their countries.

Comrade Jambyn Batmonh further said:

Today we note with satisfaction that the friendly and cooperative relations between our two parties and two peoples are expanding in scope and developing, covering many fields of social life.

The Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the two countries which was signed in Pyongyang with Comrade Kim Il-song is playing an important role in tightening the internationalist bonds between the Mongolian and Korean peoples.

This treaty opened a new era in the relations between our two countries and serves as a solid foundation for further expanding and developing these relations in the future.

The thirtieth month's activity for supporting the just struggle of the Korean people to reunify the country has been organized in our country today.

In this month our working people is eloquently demonstrating once again that they are solidly united with the Korean people by fraternal bonds.

Various functions are taking place within the framework of this month to propagandize the achievements of the DPRK in socialist construction and its peaceloving foreign policy and to expose the hostile acts of the imperialist forces against people's Korea.

He continued:

We think your visit to our country this time is of weighty significance in deepening and developing the solid fraternal friendship and close cooperation between the Mongolian and Korean peoples, strengthening unity and cohesion of the socialist countries and guaranteeing peace and security in Asia.

We had a wide-range exchange of views with Comrade Kim Il-song on matters of the relations between our two countries and the international relations.

I note with satisfaction that the appraisals made by us at the conversations and talks of the present state of the relationship between the two countries and its prospects and the policies to be adhered to thereupon are fully identical.

The signing today of an agreement between the governments of the MPR and the DPRK on the establishment of a committee for economic, scientific and technological consultation is a concrete step for expanding and developing the relations of cooperation between our two countries.

It is one of the basic orientations of the external policy of our party and state to invariably strengthen and develop in the future too, the friendly relations with the DPRK and other socialist countries.

Touching upon the achievements made by the Korean people in socialist construction since the founding of the DPRK in September 1948, he said:

We sincerely wish the fraternal Korean people many more successes in the carrying out of the tasks for developing in depth the socialist construction of the country set forth by the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea and in their endeavours to significantly celebrate the 40th founding anniversary of the glorious Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The DPRK, as a socialist country situated on the Asian continent and a full-fledged member nation of the non-aligned movement, is following an active foreign policy, and its authority and position are being heightened in the international arena.

Today the situation on the Korean peninsula remains tense and the southern half of Korea has turned into a nuclear base and a source of political and military confrontation to threaten the security in the Far East and the Asian continent.

In this region threat by strength is increasing and "Team Spirit" joint military manoeuvres involving hundreds of thousands of troops are repeated every year. This is rendering the situation on the Korean peninsula more strained. Our party and people fully support the constructive proposals put forward and initiatives taken by the Workers' Party of Korea and personally by Comrade Kim Il-song to terminate the division of Korea, reunify the country in a peaceful and democratic way, hold dialogue between the north and the south and convert the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone.

The energetic activities conducted by the Korean comrades with initiative on their part to ease the tension and promote national reconciliation on the Korean peninsula are part of the efforts made by the socialist countries to eradicate the root cause of the tension, hold broad political dialogue among nations, establish and develop good-neighbourly relations; they are a factor conducive to guaranteeing peace and security in the Asian continent and the rest of the world.

The conversations and talks we had with Comrade Kim Il-song proved once again that the MPR and the DPRK adhere to the same stand in the major international matters.

A series of realistic results in the on-going Soviet-U.S. dialogue and arms reduction clearly show that affirmative changes are taking place in the overall world situation today and that to broadly introduce new political mode of thinking into the international relations is the only just way of solving important questions at present.

Comrade Jambyn Batmonh said it is one of the key points in the world politics to guarantee security in the Asia-Pacific region, deepen trust among nations in the region and develop mutually beneficial cooperation.

He continued:

Various countries in the Asia-Pacific region have put forward important proposals for peace and security in the region.

We support these proposals, regarding them as important contributions to guaranteeing security in the region by joint efforts.

We consider it is also important to strengthen mutual cooperation among progressive political parties and organisations of movement in the region including communist and workers' parties.

Comrade Jambyn Batmonh further said:

Our working people are exerting themselves with full confidence to creatively implement the decisions of the 19th Congress of the MPRP and the third and fourth plenary meetings of the party Central Committee and have made no small achievements in fulfilling the tasks of the eighth five-year plan.

He concluded his speech by sincerely wishing respected Comrade Kim Il-song and the fraternal Korean people new, great success in the cause of building socialism and in the struggle to reunify the country peacefully and strengthen peace and security of the people.

#### Further Activities Mark DPRK Delegation's Visit

##### Batmonh, Kim Il-song Hold Talks

OW3006120288 Ulaanbaatar International Service  
in English 0910 GMT 30 Jun 88

[Text] Talks were held in Ulaanbaatar between Mongolian party leader and President Batmonh and the visiting party leader and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea Kim Il-song.

Noting the successful extension of friendly relations between the two parties, countries, and peoples, the two leaders had stressed that the creation of a sound political and legal basis of developing bilateral relations and their growing efficiency are the results of mutual Mongolian and Democratic Korean efforts and an extension of the internationalist policies of the two parties.

The sides underlined the positive changes that had taken place in the world thanks to the active efforts of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries and of all peace-loving forces of the planet. The two leaders favored the peaceful settlement of regional conflicts as the exclusive means of tackling any dispute.

**Kim Il-song Pays 'Return Call'**

*SK3006104988 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
1032 GMT 30 Jun 88*

[Text] Ulaanbaatar June 30 (KCNA)— Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on June 30 met Comrade Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and chairman of the Presidium of the Great People's Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic, who paid a return call on him.

Comrade Kim Il-song had a cordial and friendly conversation with Comrade Jambyn Batmonh.

**Cooperation Agreement Signed**

*SK3006181588 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
1623 GMT 30 Jun 88*

[Text] Ulaanbaatar June 30 (KCNA)— An agreement between the governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Mongolian People's Republic on establishing the inter-governmental economic and scientific-technological consultative committee of the DPRK and the MPR was signed in Ulaanbaatar on June 30.

Attending the signing ceremony were Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and chairman of the Presidium of the Great People's Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic.

Present there on our side were Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-president; Comrade Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, vice-premier of the Administration Council and minister of foreign affairs; Comrade Yun Ki-pok, member of the WPK Central Committee and first vice-chairman of the Economic Policy Committee of the Central People's Committee; Comrade Kim Talhyon, member of the WPK Central Committee and chairman of the External Economic Commission; Comrade Hyon Chun-kuk, member and director of a department of the WPK Central Committee; and Kim Taek-yol, DPRK Ambassador E.P. to the MPR.

Present on the opposite side were Comrade D. Molomjamts, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee; Comrade Ts. Namsray, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and vice-chairman of the Presidium of the Great People's Hural of the MPR; Comrade M. Peljee, member of the MPRP Central Committee and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; L. Rinchin, member of the MPRP Central

Committee, head of the International Department of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Great People's Hural of the MPR; Ts. Gombosuren, alternate member of the MPRP Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs; Punsalmaagiyn Ochirbat, member of the MPRP Central Committee and minister of foreign economic relations and supply; and Ravdanguin Bataa, alternate member of the MPRP Central Committee and assistant to the general secretary; and Perenlein Urjickhudev, Mongolian ambassador E.P. to Korea.

The agreement was signed by Comrade Yun Ki-pok, member of the WPK Central Committee and first vice-chairman of the Economic Policy Committee of the Central People's Committee, authorized by the DPRK Government and Comrade M. Peljee, member of the MPRP Central Committee and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, authorized by the MPR Government.

**Kim Yong-nam Meets Gombosuren**

*SK0107065088 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
0551 GMT 1 Jul 88*

[Text] Pyongyang July 1 (KCNA)— Comrade Kim Yong-nam, minister of foreign affairs of the DPRK, who is accompanying the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on an official goodwill visit to the Mongolian People's Republic, met with Comrade Ts. Gombosuren, foreign minister of Mongolia, in Ulaanbaatar on June 30.

The two foreign ministers laid stress on the significance of the official goodwill visit of Comrade Kim Il-song to Mongolia and pointed to the need to develop the relations between Korea and Mongolia in the spirit agreed upon between the two heads of state during the current visit.

The conversation took place in a friendly atmosphere.

**Kim Il-song Attends Performance**

*SK3006185488 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
1642 GMT 30 Jun 88*

[Text] Ulaanbaatar June 30 (KCNA)— A music and dance performance by the Mongolian artistes was given Thursday evening at the Trade Union Central House of Culture in honor of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Comrade Kim Il-song appreciated the performance together with Comrade Jambyn Batmonh.

Invited to see the performance were Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-president; Comrade Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, vice-premier of the Administration Council and foreign minister; and other suite members.

Officials of the Korean Embassy in Ulaanbaatar were also present on invitation.

Appreciating the performance were Comrade D. Sodnom, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Comrade D. Molomjamts, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee; Comrade Ts. Namsray, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and vice-chairman of the Presidium of the Great People's Hural of the MPR; and senior officials concerned.

When Comrade Kim Il-song was ushered by Comrade Jambyn Batmonh in the box, the spectators rose to their feet all at once and warmly welcomed him with thunderous applause.

Prior to the performance, the national anthems of the DPRK and the MPR were played.

Put on the stage of the performance which raised the curtain with the welcome dance particularly prepared for Comrade Kim Il-song were various colorful numbers including Mongolian folk songs, dances and folk instrumental musics and the Korean songs "The Green Pine Tree on the Nam Hill," "At the Spring" and "The Mungyong Pass".

At the end of the performance, the entire performers loudly sang in chorus the revolutionary paean "Song of General Kim Il-song" with the feelings of boundless respect and reverence for Comrade Kim Il-song.

Comrade Kim Il-song acknowledged the enthusiastic welcome of the entire attendants and gave a basket of flowers to the artistes in congratulation of their successful performance.

#### **Kim Il-song Receives Mongolian Veteran**

*SK3006183988 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
1639 GMT 30 Jun 88*

[Text] Ulaanbaatar June 30 (KCNA)— Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on a visit to the Mongolian People's Republic received Thursday Jambyn Jamian, a Mongolian veteran fighter who had rendered active support to the Korean people's struggle during the past fatherland liberation war together with Comrade Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and chairman of the Presidium of the Great People's Hural of the MPR.

On the occasion Jambyn Jamian (?showed) to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song a photograph taken when he met the great leader in January 1953, and wished him good health and long life.

Comrade Kim Il-song highly appraised the feats of Jambyn Jamian who had rendered material and moral assistance to the Korean people in the difficult period of the war, and had a cordial conversation with him.

#### **Kim Il-song Visits Shepherd**

*SK0107112488 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
1053 GMT 1 Jul 88*

[Text] Ulaanbaatar July 1 (KCNA)— The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Friday morning visited the shepherd village of the milch cow workteam of the partisan state farm on the outskirts of Ulaanbaatar.

He was accompanied by Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-president; Comrade Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, vice-premier of the Administration Council and minister of foreign affairs; and other suite members.

Also keeping him company there were Comrade D. Molomjamts, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, and officials concerned.

The shepherd village was in a festive mood upon greeting Comrade Kim Il-song.

When he arrived there, the villagers in national costumes warmly welcomed him, waving bunches of flowers.

A woman farmer presented a bunch of fragrant flowers to Comrade Kim Il-song and welcomed him to the village.

Comrade Kim Il-song was greeted on the spot by the first secretary of the Ulaanbaatar City Party Committee and the chairman of the Executive Committee of the Ulaanbaatar City Hural of people's deputies who are members of the MPRP Central Committee, and by leading functionaries of the partisan state farm.

After being briefed on the shepherd village he visited the cone-shaped tent house "ger" of a shepherd family.

Then he saw a horse race of farmers in the village.

He left a souvenir at the village.

#### **Kim Il-song Receives Heroine**

*SK0107111788 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
1050 GMT 1 Jul 88*

[Text] Ulaanbaatar July 1 (KCNA)— The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on a visit

to the Mongolian People's Republic received Osorsuren Kherma who had long served at the Korean war orphanage and her party on July 1.

Osorsuren Kherma and her party presented fragrant flowers to Comrade Kim Il-song and wished him good health and long life.

Comrade Kim Il-song highly estimated merits of Osorsuren Kherma who helped Korean people with sincerity at a time when our country was undergoing difficult ordeals, and had a cordial conversation with them.

Comrade Kim Il-song presented gifts to them.

#### **Messages Welcome Visit**

SK0107063588 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
0537 GMT 1 Jul 88

[Text] *Pyongyang July 1 (KCNA)*— The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received letters and messages from Mongolian party and power organs, social organizations and public figures congratulating him on his official goodwill visit to the Mongolian People's Republic.

The addressers of the letters and messages by June 29 included the party committees and executive committees of the hural of people's deputies in Omnogovi, Hovd and Selenge Provinces and Erdenet Municipality, counties, organs and enterprises in Dzavhan, Hentiy, Dundgov, Tov, Ovorhangay and Bayan-Olgii Provinces, organs and enterprises in Ulaanbaatar, organizations under the Central Committee of the Mongolia-Korea Friendship Association and individual figures.

The letters and messages expressed determination to actively strive to develop the friendly and cooperative relations between Mongolia and Korea on to a new, higher stage.

Meanwhile, a meeting was held in Uliastay, Dzavhan provincial seat, to congratulate Comrade Kim Il-song on his official goodwill visit to the Mongolian People's Republic. Congratulatory speeches were made at the meeting.

#### **MPRP CC Greets Soviet CP Party Conference**

OW3006175988 *Ulaanbaatar International Service in English* 0910 GMT 29 Jun 88

[Text] The MPRP Central Committee has sent a message of greetings to the participants of in the 19th Soviet Communist Party conference. It says in part that the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee is confident that the 19th party conference will pass in the spirit of triumph of Leninist ideas on socialism and augment the role of the party as the leading and guiding force of the Soviet society. The party conference is called upon to enrich the experience of revolutionary

restructuring and, on this bases, define the task of [words indistinct]. It will undoubtedly receive great international points since the development of theory and practice of building (?infrastructure) of socialism is of keen interest of the international communist and workers movements and of all people who are fighting for democracy and social progress, says the message of the MPRP Central Committee.

#### **North Korea**

#### **South Accused of Machinegun Fire Across DMZ**

SK0107154388 *Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean*  
1500 GMT 1 Jul 88

[Text] The South Korean puppets have perpetrated the grave military provocation of sending machinegun firing toward our outpost in the DMZ along the west frontline. At around 1900 on 1 July the South Korean puppets perpetrated the military provocation of firing many rounds of machinegun at our outpost from a position in the DMZ south of (Kukari), Changsong County, along the west frontline.

Because of this, members of our civilian police unit who were on normal outpost duty experienced a serious threat to their personal safety.

Such an act of military provocation by the South Korean puppets is a calculated provocation designed to invent an excuse for suppressing the struggle of the South Korean people, youths, and students who have risen in the anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle for democratization, under the pretext of guaranteeing security for the Olympics.

That the rascals' gunfire was not expanded into an armed conflict between the two sides was entirely due to our patience and self-restraint. If the South Korean puppets continue to play with fire despite our warnings, they will bear total responsibility for all consequences that arise therefrom.

#### **Daily Criticizes No on Olympic Security**

SK0107031488 *Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean*  
0008 GMT 22 Jun 88

[NODONG SINMUN 22 June commentary: "The Outburst of A Dictator That Brought About A State of Emergency"]

[Text] The South Korean puppets openly drew a sword of suppression to burn the democratic forces to ashes under the pretext of so-called Olympic security. Traitor No Tae-u, speaking at a so-called senior secretaries' meeting at Chongwadae on 20 June, instructed the puppet government and all suppressive organizations to enter a state of emergency for Olympic security. The puppet traitor on that day put forth some stereotypical

sophistry—such as provocations against security, terrorism, and the infiltration of dissident forces aimed at obstructing the Olympics—and instructed that thorough measures should be provided to cope with this under the concept of an emergency.

This outburst of the puppet traitor is a suppressive order to further turn South Korea into a warlike, fascism-rampant place under the signboard of Olympic security and to suffocate with guns and bayonets the South Korean people who rose up in an anti-U.S. and antidictatorship struggle for national reunification, and it is, in fact, a declaration of a state of emergency.

It is also a general mobilization order to mobilize all the military fascist forces for confrontation and war commotions against us.

The Olympic security that the No Tae-u ring raves about means the security of their colonial and military dictatorial regime, and it is a slogan of fascist suppression to suppress the South Korean people who aspire for independence, democracy, and reunification.

In South Korea the people's anti-U.S. and antidictatorship struggle for national reunification is being waged more vigorously than ever before. The South Korean students and people have branded the U.S. imperialists as the ringleader blocking democracy and national reunification, and, calling for their immediate withdrawal, they have been attacking their colonial ruling institutions one after another, waging a daring struggle to overthrow the No Tae-u ring, the traitorous, anti-national, fascist, and anti-reunification group, and to establish a civilian government.

As shown by the South Korean students' initiative for North-South student talks and the process of their struggle for the realization of them, the South Korean people do not hesitate to lay down their lives for the cohosting of the Olympics, national reconciliation and unity, and national reunification. That the No Tae-u ring conducts an open offensive with guns and bayonets, discarding even the deceptive democratization signboard, is prompted by the criminal scheme to block by all means this just advance of the South Korean people that is squeezing their necks.

Traitor No Tae-u frequently babbles about the threat to the Olympic games from some outside factor, but they themselves are the ringleader creating such a danger. It is the puppets themselves who are exploding the South Korean people's indignation and resistance by opposing our proposal for cohosting of the Olympics by the North and the South in conformity with the common interest of the nation and with the cause of national reunification and attempting to carry out the unilateral cohosting heading for confrontation, division, and war. It is the puppets themselves who are destroying the peaceful environment of the Olympics and seriously endangering

them by leading the situation of the country to the brink of war with an arms buildup that has nothing to do with the Olympics, a festival of peace, and with provocative war exercise commotions.

It is natural that the South Korean people, who aspire to national reconciliation, unity, and reunification, should rise up against the U.S. imperialists and the No Tae-u ring who are attempting to abuse the Olympics for confrontation, division, and war preparation maneuvers. To suppress the popular masses' just, patriotic, and nation-loving advance, branding it as a dangerous act of obstructing the Olympics, is an unpardonable anti-national crime that can be committed only by such traitorous and fascist hooligans who know nothing about politics or the nation and have abandoned man's reason as the No Tae-u ring.

Needless to say, the No Tae-u ring is conducting this new suppressive offensive against the South Korean people aspiring for independence, democracy, and reunification under the behind-the-scenes manipulation of the U.S. imperialists. The U.S. imperialists, who are filled with consternation at the South Korean people's anti-U.S. and antidictatorship moves for national reunification, are actively backing up the bloody suppressive vandalism of the No Tae-u ring under the pretext of Olympic security. This is well shown by the fact that the No Tae-u ring's new suppressive offensive is being conducted after the United States had a powder-reeking conference called a military committee meeting and an annual security consultative meeting with the South Korean puppets and reconfirmed further strengthening of its military assistance to the puppets.

The U.S. imperialists are restaging the wicked tactic they employed 8 years ago when they had the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u ring perpetrate the 17 May fascist violence, obliterating the moves for democracy and reunification that were heightening in South Korea after the fall of the Yusin dictator, and revived a colonial military dictatorial regime. The scheme of the U.S. imperialists and the No Tae-u ring is to attract world attention to Olympic security, to suffocate the patriotic democratic forces with guns and bayonets behind it, to build up arms, and to inspire North-South confrontation, thereby finding a way out of the aggravating crisis in their colonial rule.

However, the U.S. imperialists and the No Tae-u ring will not gain anything from this. As shown by the stubborn spirit of the South Korean students and people who are taking to the streets in resistance daily, chanting such slogans as "Let us expel the U.S. imperialists and reunify the country," and "Overthrow No Tae-u," firm and invariable is the determination of the South Korean people to liquidate the colonial fascist rule of the U.S. imperialists and the No Tae-u ring and to achieve the reunification of the country through national reconciliation and unity. Attempting to block the advance of the popular masses, who are as awakened as this, with guns and bayonets is as foolish as trying to stop the flow of a

great river with one's hand. The more the No Tae-u ring steps up their wielding of guns and bayonets against the people under the pretext of Olympic security, the greater will be the people's indignation and resistance. The South Korean students and people will never tolerate the criminal maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the No Tae-u ring who are attempting to turn South Korea further into a bloody fascism-rampant land taking advantage of the Olympics and to build a higher barrier on the road to national reunification.

The U.S. imperialists and the No Tae-u ring should squarely see the will of the South Korean people, act with discretion, and immediately stop the crime of abusing the Olympics for suppression against the people, otherwise, they will pay a dear price.

**Radio Reports 'Aerial Espionage' by SR-71**

*SK3006140588 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean  
1300 GMT 30 Jun 88*

[Text] The U.S. imperialist aggressors have committed an act of aerial espionage against the northern half of the Republic. Between 0806 and 0813 on 30 June the U.S. imperialist aggressors infiltrated an SR-71 high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance plane deep into the skies over the territorial waters of the East Sea of our country east of Kosong to conduct an act of aerial espionage, flying to the skies over the coast of Sonbong County, North Hamgyong Province.

Such an act of aerial espionage by the U.S. imperialists numbers as many as more than 30 during the first half of this year alone.

This vividly shows that the U.S. imperialists are continuously hellbent on new war provocation maneuvers by further aggravating the situation on the Korean peninsula while seeking only war and confrontation.

**Paper Blames U.S. for UN Disarmament Setback**

*SK0107102088 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
1013 GMT 1 Jul 88*

[“Anachronistic Challenge”—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang July 1 (KCNA)—It is attributable wholly to the manoeuvres of the United States and their followers that the third special session of the U.N. General Assembly on disarmament failed to adopt a final document practically conducive to disarmament, notes MINJU CHOSON today.

A signed commentary of the paper says:

At the session, the United States refused the implementation of resolutions already adopted at the U.N. special sessions on disarmament, doggedly opposing the cancellation of the “Star Wars program”, the problem of the surveillance of ground-based nuclear missiles, general debate on the prohibition of nuclear testing and so forth.

This clearly shows that the aggressive nature of the United States has not changed and it is obdurately resorting to the policy of aggression and war in actuality, though it pays lip-service to detente and peace.

The Korean peninsula faces the disarmament problem more urgently than any other region of the world.

Giving primary importance to the military and strategic position of South Korea, the U.S. imperialists have turned it into an area with the highest density of nuclear weapons in their deployment and resorted to demonstration of military force and military provocations.

They are now advertizing as if the U.S. forces nuclear weapons were needed in South Korea because there existed “threat from the North”.

If they are only aimed to prevent “southward invasion”, they do not need more than 1,000 pieces of nuclear weapons, the nuclear means of delivery whose range is far beyond the boundary of Korea and all-out nuclear war control plane “EA-4b”.

The commentary stresses that if our just proposal on disarmament is carried into practice and South Korea cleared of U.S. forces and nuclear weapons and the Korean peninsula converted into a nuclear-free, peace zone, one of the most dangerous hotbeds of nuclear war will be removed in the world.

**Reagan's Honoring of Turkish President Decried**

**Paper Denounces Honoring of Evren**

*SK0107104788 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
1033 GMT 1 Jul 88*

[“To Use Junior Ally as Shock Force of Aggression”—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang July 1 (KCNA)—Reagan presented Turkish President Evren on a visit to the United States with “the Legion of Merit,” one of America's highest military honors, for the “contribution” of Turkish aggression troops to the war of aggression on Korea.

Branding this as a wicked act of U.S. imperialism to use its junior ally as a shock force of aggression, a signed commentary of MINJU CHOSON today says: Reagan described the presentation as “a symbol” of the alliance of the United States and Turkey and said “Turkey and the United States have the strongest bonds and alliance.”

The commentary further says:

Reagan is urged by an insidious aim in presenting “honors” to faithful stooges of the United States today more than 30 years after it suffered an ignominious defeat in the war of aggression on Korea.

In March, it was decided at U.S. congress to set up a "monument to Korean war dead" and institute a "Korean POW medal" and "award" it to those who had been taken prisoner in the Korean war or to their families. All this boils down to the U.S. imperialists' scheme to prettify the Korean war, justify the crimes they have committed against history and mankind and drive out American youths to another Korean war.

In extolling their Turkish ally, "honoring" it for its "contribution" to the Korean war, while hastening arms buildup in South Korea at an unprecedented pace and intensifying the anti-DPRK smear campaign, the U.S. imperialists sought no other aim than to use it again in realizing their invariable aggressive design on Korea.

Facts prove that though the U.S.-led imperialists glibly talk about "peace" and "disarmament," they are, in actuality, extolling and pursuing aggression and war.

#### **KCNA Criticizes Evren's Visit**

*SK3006101488 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
1003 GMT 30 Jun 88*

["Burlesque in Washington"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang June 30 (KCNA)—A "welcome" function took place in Washington on June 27 for Turkish President Kenan Evren, according to a report.

Reagan "presented" Evren with one of America's highest military honors for the "contribution" of Turkish aggression troops to the Korean war.

He described this as "a symbol of the alliance of the United States and Turkey in the cause of peace and freedom."

Evren was so gratified by this "benevolence" shown by his master as to say "thousands of Turks still remember fighting shoulder-to-shoulder" with the United States during the war of aggression on Korea and that "Turks share the pride of this occasion."

While extolling the U.S.-Turkish partnership to the skies, Reagan made remarks stressing "strong bilateral relations" and "the strongest bond and alliance." The aim he had in view in that context is to allure Evren and use Turkey again as cheap cannon fodder in the "event of contingency" on the Korean peninsula in the future.

Evren zealously joined and sided with Reagan in his policies of aggression and war in a despicable attempt to obtain a few dollars from the master.

Reagan should act with discretion, clearly realizing what tragic defeat the U.S. imperialists sustained in the war of aggression on Korea they started by mobilizing the armies of 15 satellite countries, under the cloak of the "United Nations Forces."

#### **CPRF Denounces U.S. 'Atrocities' Against South** *SK0107100688 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0959 GMT 1 Jul 88*

[Text] Pyongyang July 1 (KCNA)—The Secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland in its information No. 485 on June 30 denounced more barbarous atrocities of the U.S. imperialist aggressors against the South Korean people.

Five U.S. Army soldiers belonging to the 44th Engineer Corps of the U.S. 8th Army assaulted Kim Hui-su and other civilians in Tobong District, Seoul, on June 25 and 30 odd villains of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces stopped a running bus and assaulted the driver in Pohang, North Kyongsang Province, in February, the information says, and goes on:

While indiscriminately terrorizing and imprisoning students and people who demand the democratisation of society and the reunification of the country, the No Tae-u group is taking no legal sanctions against the U.S. imperialist aggressors who commit murder, incendiarism and assaults in South Korea everyday, but rather defending them.

This is a never-to-be-condoned criminal act which can be committed only by a gang of traitors who try to extend their dirty remaining days by currying favour with the master, leaving out of consideration the country and the nation.

#### **U.S. CP Delegation Ends Visit 30 Jun**

##### **Kim Il-song MPR Trip Viewed**

*SK0107062488 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
0532 GMT 1 Jul 88*

[Text] Pyongyang July 1 (KCNA)—Gus Hall, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the United States of America, said that the warm welcome accorded Comrade Kim Il-song on the course of his Mongolian visit was an expression of the deep reverence of the world people for him.

He said this before leaving here on June 30, touching upon the historical foreign visit of Comrade Kim Il-song.

He noted that during his stay in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, he saw through newspapers and on TV screens Comrade Kim Il-song receiving warm welcome not only from the Mongolian people but also from the Chinese and Soviet peoples, on his official goodwill visit to the Mongolian People's Republic.

Comrade Kim Il-song's visit to Mongolia is not only a historical visit which will make an important contribution to further developing the friendly relations and cooperation between the Korean and Mongolian peoples but also a visit which demonstrates the development of friendly relations with China and the Soviet Union, he said.

**Kim Il-song Receives Thanks**

*SK0107101088 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
1003 GMT 1 Jul 88*

[Text] Pyongyang July 1 (KCNA)—The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, received a message of thanks from Comrade Gus Hall, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the United States of America, leaving Korea on June 30.

We are in full support of your many initiatives aimed at the peaceful reunification of Korea, the making of the Korean peninsula a nuclear free zone, the tripartite talks, the mutual non-aggression pact between the North and the South, the message noted, and said:

Above all we will work tirelessly for your interests, our interests and the interests of peace in the world for the total withdrawal of U.S. troops, material, bases and nuclear weapons from South Korea.

We have witnessed the national rebirth of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea which is justly deserving of the designation—"the Korean miracle". From a heritage of rubble has emerged great socialist cities and verdant fields and flourishing collective farms. A proud people are reaching the cultural high ground in the arts and sciences and universal popular education.

We have seen the face of remarkable socialist construction in your country achieved in less than 40 years. Overcoming all difficulties, socialism under your steadfast and brilliant leadership and of the Workers' Party of Korea has emerged on solid economic foundations and is irreversible. The contributions of Comrade Kim Chong-il are an esteemed presence in the intensive development of modern Korea.

Although our visit was short, it has been a great learning experience for us. We had the opportunity to see and feel the spirit of well being and confidence in the future.

We have found great inspiration in our visit.

**Party Delegation Leaves**

*SK3006180088 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
1618 GMT 30 Jun 88*

[Text] Pyongyang June 30 (KCNA)—The delegation of the U.S.A Communist Party headed by General Secretary Gus Hall left Pyongyang on June 30 after a visit to Korea at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea. It was seen off at the airport by Pak Song-chol, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-president; Ho Tam, member of the Political Bureau

and secretary of the WPK Central Committee; Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the WPK Central Committee; and Han Si-hae, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee.

During its stay the delegation visited Mangyongdae, [words indistinct] the West Sea barrage, Pyongyang Metro and other places in Pyongyang and local areas and appreciated a music and dance performance.

**Kim Il-song Greet Soviet Party, State Leaders**

*SK0107030488 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean  
1300 GMT 28 Jun 88*

[Message of thanks from Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and president of the DPRK, sent on 28 June to the Soviet party and state leaders]

[Text] Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrade Andrey Adreyevich Gromyko, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR,

Moscow:

I send fraternal greetings to you and, through you, to the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, the USSR Council of Ministers, and the Soviet people upon crossing the border of the Soviet Union on my way to the Mongolian People's Republic for a visit.

We received warm hospitality and all conveniences which are a token of deep fraternal comradeship from Soviet comrades this time, too, just as when we visited your country in May 1984.

I am pleased with this and express profound gratitude to you.

I take this opportunity of sincerely wishing you and the people of the Soviet Union greater success in their endeavors to implement the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress, to accelerate the socioeconomic development, and to attain the development and prosperity of the country.

[Signed] Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and president of the DRPK, 28 June 1988.

**U.S. Withdrawal From South Demanded**

*SK0107101588 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
1008 GMT 1 Jul 88*

[Text] Pyongyang July 1 (KCNA)—The reason why the Korean question has not been solved till now lies in the U.S. domination over and intervention in South Korea. The United States should withdraw its troops and nuclear weapons from South Korea without delay.

Guy Dupre, secretary general of the International Liaison Committee for the Reunification and Peace of Korea, said this at a recent press conference in Paris on the occasion of the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle.

The proposal for the convocation of a North-South joint conference and a new policy of North-South negotiation put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song have evoked widespread repercussions among the Korean people and world's peace-loving people as they clarified the realistic possibilities of North-South dialogue for the reunification of the country, Guy Dupre noted.

He stressed that the international liaison committee for the reunification and peace of Korea expresses full support to and solidarity with the Korean people in their struggle for peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification.

The South Korean authorities, he demanded, must accept the proposal for the convocation of a North-South joint conference and allow representatives of people of all strata to participate in multilateral contacts and talks.

He appealed to the world's peace-loving forces to launch a powerful international solidarity movement supporting the Korean people's cause of national reunification.

#### **PRC People Congratulated on CPC Anniversary**

SK0107071188 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
0627 GMT 1 Jul 88

[Text] Pyongyang July 1 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today extends warm felicitations and greetings to the Chinese Communists and people on the 67th anniversary of the founding of the Communist Party of China.

It was not until the CPC was founded that the Chinese working class and people came to have their genuine vanguard, the paper says in a signed article.

Noting that the CPC, after its founding, won victory in the people's revolution, founded the People's Republic of China and has built a new socialist China on the vast soil of China by leading its people, it continues:

The CPC put forward a line and a policy conforming to the specific conditions of China and the interests of the Chinese people in each period and at each stage of the developing revolution and energetically organized and mobilized the people in its implementation. Notably, it has registered significant achievements by rousing the people to a struggle for building socialism with Chinese characteristics after the third plenary meeting of its 11th Central Committee.

We sincerely rejoice at the successes made by the CPC in the revolution and construction and express firm support to and solidarity with the Chinese party, government and people in

their just struggle to reunify the whole country in accordance with the policy of "one country, two systems" and defend peace in Asia and the world.

The blood-sealed Korea-China friendship with a long historical tradition is favourably developing day by day in the common struggle for the victory of the cause of socialism and communism against imperialism.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the Chinese leaders, frequently visiting each other, have laid solid foundations of Korea-China friendship and opened a bright prospect. The Korean and Chinese parties and peoples have powerfully pushed ahead with revolution and construction and accelerated the victory of the common cause, helping each other whenever they faced difficulties.

The Chinese party and people have always actively supported and encouraged the Korean people's cause of socialist construction and independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The Korean people are satisfied over the daily consolidation and development of Korea-China friendship.

The Korean people will make every effort possible to invariably strengthen and develop this traditional friendship in the future, too.

#### **Chong Chun-ki Receives PRC Friendship Group**

SK0107063788 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
0541 GMT 1 Jul 88

[Text] Pyongyang July 1 (KCNA)—Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki on June 30 met and had a friendly conversation with the delegation of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries and the China-Korea Friendship Association headed by Wang Xiaoyi.

Present there was O Mun-han, vice-chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Korea-China Friendship Association.

#### **Delegations Leave for Sweden, Soviet Union**

SK3006175788 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
1616 GMT 30 Jun 88

[Text] Pyongyang June 30 (KCNA)—A delegation of the Central Federation of Korean Consumers' co-operatives headed by its chairman Han Chang-kun, minister of commerce, left here today to attend the 29th congress of the international co-operative alliance slated in Sweden and a delegation of the Industrial Publishing House of Korea headed by its Deputy Editor Yi Su-chol left here for a visit to the Soviet Union.

1 July 1988

**Foreign Envoys Visit Sinchon Museum**

SK0107102488 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
1018 GMT 1 Jul 88

[Text] Pyongyang July 1 (KCNA)—Military attaches of foreign embassies in Pyongyang visited the Sinchon Museum on June 30 on the occasion of the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle.

They were briefed on the brutal atrocities committed by the U.S. imperialist aggressors in Sinchon during the Korean war, going round the Sinchon Museum, the then air-raid shelter of the county party committee, the grave of 400 mothers and the grave of 102 children.

Then, the visitors met with victims and witnesses during the occupation by the enemy.

Stating that he could hardly repress indignation at such horrible crimes of the U.S. imperialists, military attache of the GDR Embassy Franz Schwarz, doyen of the military attaches' corps, said:

The bestial massacre committed by the U.S. imperialists on the soil of Korea surpasses that by Hitler fascism in cruelty.

All the progressive forces must unite in order not to see such tragedies again.

Military attache of the Iranian Embassy Mustafa Nematollahi said:

The U.S. imperialists who invaded Korea have committed indelible crimes against the Korean people.

Such brutalities of theirs are now reported from everywhere they go.

Their atrocities on the soil of Korea clearly show that they are barbarians and bloodsuckers.

We are convinced that the Korean people under the guidance of the great leader His Excellency Kim Il-song will certainly win victory in the struggle against U.S. imperialism and for national reunification.

**Anniversary of Relations With Malaysia Noted**

SK3006104188 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
1026 GMT 30 Jun 88

[Text] Pyongyang June 30 (KCNA)—Papers here today mark the 15th anniversary of the opening of diplomatic relations between Korea and Malaysia.

NODONG SINMUN says in a signed article:

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea has made positive efforts for the development of friendly and cooperative relations between the two peoples in their mutual interests over the last 15 years.

Mutual visits have become more frequent and understanding is deepened between the two countries.

Both Korea and Malaysia are Asian countries and members of the Non-Aligned Movement and the strengthening and development of friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries accelerates the building of a new life by the two peoples and contribute to the realization of the common cause of the Asian people and the strengthening and development of the Non-Aligned Movement. The Malaysian government has pursued a non-aligned policy and developed relations with many countries. The Korean people hail the achievements of the Malaysian people and wish them greater success in the future. MINJU CHOSON says in a signed article: The Korean people believe that the friendly relations between the two countries based on the idea of sovereignty, independence and non-alignment will grow stronger and develop in the future.

**Kim Yong-nam Congratulates Indian Counterpart**

SK0107061788 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
0528 GMT 1 Jul 88

[Text] Pyongyang July 1 (KCNA)—Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam sent a message of greetings to P.V. Narasimha Rao upon his appointment as minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of India.

Expressing the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries would grow stronger and develop in conformity with the idea of independence, friendship and peace, the message wished him great success at his new post.

**Kim Il-song Greet's Hungarian Official**

SK0107063888 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
0543 GMT 1 Jul 88

[Text] Pyongyang July 1 (KCNA)—President Kim Il-song on June 30 sent a message of greetings to Comrade Bruno Straub on his election as president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic.

The message sincerely wishes him great success in his responsible work for the prosperity of the country and for peace and security in Europe.

**Kim Il-song Greet's Yugoslav Official**

SK0107110588 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
1045 GMT 1 Jul 88

[Text] Pyongyang July 1 (KCNA)—Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, sent a message of greetings on June 30 to Comrade Stipe Suvar on his election as president of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia. Expressing the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two parties and the two peoples would grow stronger

and develop in the future, the message heartily wished the president big success in his work to implement the decisions of the 13th Congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia.

#### **Madagascar Supports Joint Conference Proposal**

SK0107061988 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
0529 GMT 1 Jul 88

[Text] Pyongyang July 1 (KCNA)—His Excellency President Kim Il-song's new proposal for the convocation of a North-South joint conference demonstrates once again the tireless efforts and strong will of the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to reject confrontation and war and reunify the country in a peaceful way through reconciliation and unity of the nation, said Malagasy Foreign Minister Jean Bemananjara in his letter of solidarity to Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam.

This proposal has also shown once again the efforts of the DPRK Government to create a favourable climate for dialogue, ease the tension and ensure a durable peace on the Korean peninsula, the letter said, and went on:

The government and people of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar are happy to inform you of their firm support to the DPRK's proposal.

#### **Anniversary of Rwandan Independence Celebrated**

##### **Papers Mark Anniversary**

SK0107103788 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
1029 GMT 1 Jul 88

[Text] Pyongyang July 1 (KCNA)—Papers today dedicate articles to the 26th anniversary of the independence of Rwanda, the 15th anniversary of the proclamation of the Second Republic and the 13th anniversary of the foundation of the National Revolutionary Movement for Development of Rwanda. NODONG SINMUN says in its article that the Korean people warmly congratulate the people of Rwanda on their significant memorial days and wish them greater success in their work to build a new society.

Noting that the people of Rwanda have achieved many successes in the struggle to build a new society after independence, especially after the proclamation of the Second Republic, under the leadership of President Habyarimana Juvenal, the author of the article says:

Pursuing a non-aligned policy, the Rwandan Government is developing friendly and cooperative relations with many countries of the world and fully supporting the struggle of the South African people for liberation. The friendly and cooperative relations between the DPRK and Rwanda are getting deeper after meetings of President Kim Il-song and President Habyarimana Juvenal in Pyongyang on two occasions.

The Korean people will strive as in the past, so in the future, too, to develop the friendly and cooperative relations with the Rwandan people.

#### **Kim Il-song Sends Message**

SK3006100688 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
0959 GMT 30 Jun 88

[Text] Pyongyang June 30 (KCNA)—Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a congratulatory message on June 28 to Habyarimana Juvenal, president of the Republic of Rwanda and president-founder of the National Revolutionary Movement for Development of Rwanda [NRMD], on the 26th anniversary of the independence of Rwanda, the 15th anniversary of the proclamation of the Second Republic and the 13th anniversary of the founding of the National Revolutionary Movement for Development.

Noting that the Rwandan people, under the correct leadership of the president, have scored many successes in their endeavours to carry out the programmatic tasks put forward by the NRMD and achieve peace, national unity and social progress, the message says:

The Korean people are rejoiced over their achievements and sincerely wish you and your people greater achievements in the future work for building a new Rwanda, independent and prosperous.

It expressed the belief that good friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries will grow stronger and develop in conformity with the idea of independence and non-alignment.

#### **Anniversary of Independence of Burundi Noted**

##### **Daily Marks Anniversary**

SK3006102988 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
1016 GMT 30 Jun 88

[Text] Pyongyang June 30 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today observes the 26th anniversary of the independence of Burundi.

Noting that the Burundi people have made energetic efforts for the prosperity and development of the country, upholding the slogan of peace and unity, over the past 26 years after its independence, the author of the article says:

Adhering to the principle of non-alignment externally, the Burundi Government is struggling for the complete liberation of Africa against imperialism, colonialism and racism.

The peoples of Korea and Burundi established friendly and cooperative relations many years ago and have since strengthened and developed them.

The Korean people wish the Burundi people greater success in their endeavours for the progress and prosperity of the country.

**Kim Il-song Sends Greetings**

*SK3006105688 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
1036 GMT 30 Jun 88*

[Text] Pyongyang June 30 (KCNA)—President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent a message of greetings on June 28 to Pierre Buyoya, president of the Republic of Burundi and chairman of the Military Committee for National Salvation, on the occasion of the 26th anniversary of the independence of Burundi.

Today the Burundi people have made many successes in the endeavours to achieve the national unity and social stability and rebuild the country under the leadership of President Pierre Buyoya, the message noted.

It expressed the belief that the excellent relations of friendship and cooperation existing between the two countries will grow stronger and develop in the future and sincerely wished the president and people of Burundi greater successes in the work for the prosperity of the country.

**Kim Yong-nam Welcomes Burkinabe Delegation**

*SK0107085488 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean  
1500 GMT 17 Jun 88*

[Text of speech made by Vice Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Yong-nam at a banquet for the Burkina Faso Government delegation on 17 June]

[Text] I enthusiastically welcome the visit to our country of the government delegation of Burkina Faso led by respected Minister of External Relations Jean-Marc Palm. I consider our meeting to fully reflect the friendly relationship of our two countries, which is developing in a favorable way day by day.

Even under difficult conditions in which maneuvers by the imperialists and domestic reactionaries of subversion and sabotage are being committed, the Burkinabe people, who are vigorously creating a new life with wisdom and courage, achieved on 4 August a revolutionary line and are strongly persisting in achieving victory in the revolution. Also, the Burkinabe people are vigorously building a just and prosperous new society by liquidating underdevelopment and poverty.

The Korean people truly wish that the Burkinabe people will achieve great progress in strongly guarding the country's independence and move ahead toward the creative new life they have chosen for fruitful work in reconstructing society in a revolutionary way. Also, we highly value your government and people who are struggling to strengthen and develop the Nonaligned Movement while opposing South Africa's apartheid system, and who also actively

support Africa's national liberation struggle with regard to which we send our firm solidarity. Our people highly respect the programmatic tasks proposed in this year's New Year Address by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and under the wise leadership of the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, they are strongly carrying out the 200-day battle to grandly commemorate the 40th anniversary of the Republic as a great festival for victors. Also we are persistently struggling to realize the historic cause of national reunification at an early date.

To provide a favorable environment for peace and peaceful reunification on the Korean peninsula this year, we have proposed a North-South joint conference. According to this, with the demand of the changing situations, bilateral and multilateral contacts and meetings between parties, groups, and representatives of the North and the South was once again recently proposed even before convocation of a North-South joint conference. Our rational proposals for national reunification and our people's struggle to achieve it is receiving positive support and sympathy from the peace-loving people of the world.

Through this opportunity, I express my deepest gratitude to the Burkina Faso Government and people for their positive support toward our people's just struggle for our country's independent and peaceful reunification. Today's international situation is very complex and tense, as we unanimously assessed at a recent special meeting of the party class of the mediation committee of the nonaligned nations on arms reduction. This kind of situation makes the developing nations, that is, the people of the nonaligned nations, to firmly unite to check and destroy the war policies of the imperialists, safeguard peace and security, and demand a forceful struggle to realize independence in this world. Along the road to this sacred struggle, the Korean people will always, with the Burkinabe people and the peace-loving people of the world, firmly unite and move ahead.

I believe that your visit to our country will be fruitful and on this occasion where the feeling of friendship is overflowing, I would like to drink a toast to the friendly unity of the people of Korea and the people of Burkina Faso; to the long life of the respected chairman, Comrade Blaise Compaore; to the long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song; to the long life of the beloved leader Comrade Kim Chong-il; to the health of the respected Jean-Marc Palm, minister of external relations; and to the health of the comrades participating on this occasion.

**Malian President Sends Message to Kim Il-Song**

*SK0107060988 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
0522 GMT 1 Jul 88*

[Text] Pyongyang July 1 (KCNA)—Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on June 25 received from Moussa Traore, general secretary of the Malian

People's Democratic Union and president of the Republic of Mali, a solidarity message supporting the proposal for the convocation of a North-South joint conference.

The message says:

With particular pleasure I recall that I highly estimated the proposal for peace on the Korean peninsula already when it was personally put forward by Your Excellency Marshal Kim Il-song at the first session of the Eighth Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on December 30, 1986.

I express once again invariable support and solidarity for the tireless efforts of Your Excellency Marshal Kim Il-song to create an atmosphere of peace, stability, harmony and prosperity on the Korean peninsula for the entire Korean people.

The message expressed the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations existing between the two countries will grow stronger in the interests of the two peoples.

**Kim Il-song Greets Somali President**  
*SK3006105388 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
1034 GMT 30 Jun 88

[Text] Pyongyang June 30 (KCNA)—Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message of greetings on June 30 to Mohamed Siad Barre, general secretary of the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party and president of the Somali Democratic Republic, on the 28th anniversary of the independence of Somalia. Expressing the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries would further strengthen and develop, the message sincerely wished the president and the Somali people greater success in the endeavours for the country's prosperity.

**Kim Il-song Greets Icelandic President**  
*SK3006103688 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
1025 GMT 30 Jun 88

[Text] Pyongyang June 30 (KCNA)—President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent a message of greetings on June 30 to Vigdis Finnbogadóttir upon his [as received] reelection as president of the Republic of Iceland.

The message expressed the belief that the friendly relations between the two countries would further strengthen and develop and sincerely wished the president great success in his work for the country's prosperity.

**Arrivals of Foreign Delegations Reported**  
*SK0107110088 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
1043 GMT 1 Jul 88

[“Visits”—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang July 1 (KCNA)—German Peralta Rivera, cultural advisor to the Presidency and chairman of the National Institute of Culture of the Republic of Peru, and his party and Bruno Amoroso, councilor of the European Society for the Study of the Chuche Idea, arrived in Pyongyang today.

A delegation of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry of Mongolia headed by its First Deputy Minister Danzangiyn Radnaaragchaa arrived here yesterday.

**Daily Praises Kim Il-song's Work**  
*SK3006155888 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
1513 GMT 30 Jun 88

[Text] Pyongyang June 30 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today dedicates a signed article entitled “a historical work which proudly summed up the triumphant struggle of our people to apply the chuche idea and its victories” to the 5th anniversary of the publication of “on the Korean people's struggle to apply the chuche idea,” a classical work of the great leader comrade Kim Il-song.

The article says:

In the work the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song reviewed the glorious course of founding the chuche idea and applying it in the evolutionary struggle and work of construction to win great victories, and the subsequent achievements, and clearly indicated the bright future of our revolution advancing under the banner of chuche.

The work gives an overall exposition of the problems arising in reunifying the country independently and peacefully and realizing the cause of global independence.

Comrade Kim Il-song said:

“Our party has so far been guided by the chuche idea in its struggle, and won great victories in the revolution and construction.”

The chuche idea is a great revolutionary idea which leads the people's revolutionary cause of realizing chajusong only to victory.

To begin with, the work convincingly proves that the true way of winning victory in the revolution is to solve all problems arising in the revolutionary struggle and work of construction by one's own efforts, relying on the popular masses of one's own country, not depending on the strength of others.

The great leader who, embarking on the road of the revolutionary struggle in his early years, discovered the great truth that the masses of the people are masters of the revolution and the revolutionary struggle should be carried out by one's own efforts, relying on the masses, always firmly believed in the strength of our people and solved all problems by mobilizing them in the whole period of his revolutionary struggle.

The historical work generalizes the course along which the great leader founded the *chuche* idea and has applied it as a course of struggling against flunkeyism, solving all problems from the viewpoint of *chuche* and thus winning brilliant victories in the revolution and construction.

The great leader saw to it that dogmatism and flunkeyism were overcome and all problems solved from the stand of *chuche* at each stage and in each period of the revolution, thus bringing constant victories in the revolution and construction.

The work clearly indicates that to shape a line and policies in keeping with the specific conditions of our country and solve all problems in our own way is the true way of winning victory in the revolution and construction.

There can be no immutable formula in making revolution. If there is any formula that must be observed in revolution, it is that one should think everything with one's own brains and deal with it by one's own efforts.

We reached this conclusion through our protracted revolutionary struggle, the great leader said in the work stressing that great successes could be achieved in our country as all problems were solved in our own way on the basis of the *chuche* idea.

In this historical work he also explicitly pointed to the bright vista for the development of our country which is implementing the line of the three revolutions, keeping to the slogan of modelling the whole society on the *chuche* idea.

The work is a precious guideline which convincingly proved that pressing ahead with the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, under the slogan of modelling the whole society on the *chuche* idea, is the genuine way to successfully build socialism and communism.

**No's 'Wicked Maneuvers' Against Labor Noted**  
*SK0107093388 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea 0200 GMT 19 Jun 88*

[Station commentary]

[Text] During this hour of station commentary, I will talk about the No Tae-u ring's wicked maneuvers to subject the labor movement to a wholesale blockade.

During a so-called meeting of a review committee on defense industries, the No Tae-u military dictatorial group designated 71 business firms, including Hyundai Precision, Daewoo Precision, Tongil, and Taehan Optical, as major defense industrial business firms and informed them of its decision on 17 June. This is nothing but an intolerable criminal act to completely block the labor movement, harshly suppress it, and accelerate war preparations.

As is known, the fascist evil law under the current military dictatorship stipulates that workers at business firms designated as so-called major defense industrial firms or munitions plants should not engage in any type of labor dispute. If the workers violate this stipulation and engage in such labor disputes as strikes or sit-ins, they are to be sentenced to prison terms of less than 5 years or fined, no matter what reason they may have.

The No Tae-u military group's act of nominating business firms embroiled in labor disputes en masse as major defense industrial firms is a fascist, crafty, and truculent measure designed to completely block the just struggle of the workers for their rights to exist and their civil rights by applying fascist evil laws to them under the pretext of these firms' special nature as defense industrial firms and then harshly suppressing them.

The South Korean workers would thus become the only people in the world who, with their basic rights completely trampled underfoot, must work hard and long amid inferior working conditions and who would rather die than [words indistinct].

This being the case, it is quite natural for our workers across the country to rise in the struggle to recover their rights to exist and civil rights, demanding that their pay be raised and the three labor rights be guaranteed. Nevertheless, the No Tae-u ring is now maneuvering to designate business firms that still suffer from labor strife en masse as major defense industrial firms and thereby completely block their labor struggle. What heinous fascist violence is this?

This is nothing but an antipopular criminal act designed to fatten the comprador conglomerates at the expense of our workers, as well as an antinational criminal act designed to light the fuse of a war of northward invasion by accelerating war preparations.

In the past, traitor No Tae-u frequently promised that he would thoroughly guarantee the basic rights and three labor rights for the people. However, through his recent act, he has proven that his claims are nothing but a crafty trick designed to deceive the people.

In fact, No Tae-u is a military thug and murderous tyrant, who in his blood-soaked army uniform has done nothing but wield a bayonet against the people, and a manhunter during all 30 of his years of service in the army. The fascist nature and belligerent disposition of No Tae-u, who is responsible for the great massacre in

Kwangju in May 1980, in which innocent people of all ages and both sexes who called for freedom, democracy, and reunification were indiscriminately killed or wounded, are unchangeable.

Fearing that our workers' struggle for their rights to exist and civil rights might escalate into an anti-U.S. and anti-dictatorial struggle and eventually deepen the crisis that faces its hold on power, the No Tae-u ring is now completely blocking the labor movement to ensure security for its hold on power. However, our workers and people will never tolerate this under any circumstances.

Our workers will crush the crafty and wicked maneuvers of the military dictatorial group to strangle the labor movement based on their united strength and regain their rights to exist and civil rights and build a democratic society, without fail, after liquidating the No Tae-u ring, a group of people of the same cast as the comprador capitalists.

**People in South Urged To Support Cohosting**  
*SK0107090688 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea 0200 GMT 29 Jun 88*

[Unattributed talk]

[Text] My dear fellow countrymen, students across the country, and the masses of all walks of life who have risen in the anti-U.S. struggle for reunification and national salvation:

Let us rise as one in a nationwide struggle to have the Olympics cohosted by the North and the South.

Let us open a way for national survival and a new opportunity for reunification through cohosting of the Olympics by the North and the South, with gushing indignation against the antinational acts of the United States and the pro-U.S. No Tae-u military regime, who are scheming to perpetuate national division by unilaterally hosting the Olympics.

With the opening of the Olympics approaching, the United States and the No Tae-u ring are now desperately attempting to enhance the so-called prestige of the country at any cost through the unilateral hosting of the Olympics and consolidate the foundation of the dictatorship.

Trampling underfoot the ardent aspirations of people who are determined to create a new turning point for national reconciliation and unity and to pave a shining path for reunification by taking advantage of the Olympics, the United States and the No Tae-u ring are now threatening and blackmailing you, who are engaged in a stubborn struggle to strongly demand that the North and the South cohost the Olympics, while raving about the so-called Olympic Charter, regulations, and timing.

It is because of the more serious crisis that rocks their colonial fascist rule to its very foundation that the United States and the No Tae-u ring are now so vehemently against the cohosting of the Olympics by the North and the South, while raving about unilateral hosting.

If the Olympics are cohosted by the North and the South, the heated atmosphere of the masses in the North and the South for national reconciliation and unity will reach a notch higher and our masses' struggle for reunification will become more galvanized. When this happens, the antinational maneuvers of the United States and the No Tae-u ring to perpetuate division will come asunder and the U.S. colonial fascist rule will be rocked to the foundation.

People from all walks of life throughout the country should be clearly aware of the intention of the United States and the No Tae-u ring to unilaterally host the Olympics, resolutely crush it, and rise in a nationwide struggle to open, step by step, a shortcut to reunification, the nation's longstanding aspirations, through the cohosting of the Olympics by the North and the South.

The Olympics are only a few months away. People of all walks of life and off-stage personages across the country, including workers, peasants, students, intellectuals, and religious figures, should turn out as one in strong unity in a showdown to have the Olympics cohosted by the North and the South, under the banner of reunification and national salvation, transcending thoughts and ideologies.

Let us all put an end to the history of national division of this isolated country and make the roaring stream of dialogue and reunification flow through the land of 3,000 ri, the North to the South, like a great river.

Let us all tirelessly advance toward realization of cohosting of the Olympics by the North and the South.

### South Korea

**PRC's Remarks on Improving Ties Welcomed**  
*SK0107055888 Seoul YONHAP in English 0539 GMT 1 Jul 88*

[Text] Seoul, July 1 (YONHAP)—A South Korean Foreign Ministry official Friday welcomed recent remarks by a Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman allegedly indicating an ease in China's stand on relations with South Korea.

Asked about a wire report Thursday from Beijing that Chinese foreign ministry spokesman had indicated a change in China's long-held position of not forming diplomatic ties with South Korea, So Pyong-yong, director-general of the Asian Affairs Bureau at the Korean Foreign Ministry, said, it is a forward-looking view and I welcome the development.

An Associated Press dispatch from Beijing quoted Chinese Foreign Ministry Spokesman Li Zhaoxing as saying at a weekly briefing, "...with regard to the question of the Korean peninsula, we consider all questions from the perspective of whether it is conducive to the stability and the relaxation of tension on the Korean peninsula.

So, while pointing out that South Korea has already pursued an open-door policy, said the remarks (of Li) are in tune with our policy.

**PRC Trade Office 'Likely' After Olympics**

SK0107024588 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English  
1 Jul 88 p 1

[Text] China is likely to open a trade office in South Korea after the Seoul Olympic Games, despite the lack of diplomatic ties between the two countries, a Foreign Ministry official said Wednesday.

Kim Sok-kyu, assistant foreign minister for political affairs, told a regular press briefing, "There is a growing possibility that China will open a representative office in Seoul after the Sept. 17-Oct. 2 Olympics."

He went on, "There is a considerable amount of trade between the two nations and many Chinese businessmen are coming and going. Therefore, after the Olympics, they may feel it necessary to have a trade office here."

Several leading Korean entrepreneurs have visited Beijing for the past few years on a mission to open trade with Chinese businesses.

According to official statistics, direct and indirect two-way trade volume amounts to about \$1.8 billion.

China is one of the main allies of North Korea. It fought the 1950-53 Korean War, supporting Pyongyang, against South Korea.

Hungary opened its trade office in Seoul last March and Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia are expected to follow suit soon.

**Japanese Official: No Deals With Terrorists**

SK0107024388 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD  
in English 1 Jul 88 p 2

[Text] Tokyo (YONHAP)—Terrorists or hijackers disrupting the Seoul Olympics can expect no mercy from Japan.

No threats or demands will secure their release once they have been caught, said Justice Minister Hayashita Yukio on Wednesday. In 1985 and 1987, Japan released terrorists in deals with the Japanese Red Army.

Hayashita made the remarks in an interview with Japanese reporters accompanying him on a visit to Seoul.

Local newspapers, in Seoul-dated stories, reported that Japan will do its utmost to prevent terrorism.

Should terrorist activities occur despite preventive measures, Japan will not compromise with demands for release of the culprits, but it will be resolute, he said.

The justice minister emphasized that he will not take any extraordinary measures, transcending legal provisions, as in 1985 and 1987 by releasing terrorists at the request of the Red Army.

Hayashita said he agreed with the Korean justice minister to closely cooperate for Olympic security.

**U.S. Expresses Confidence in Olympic Security**

SK3007043788 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD  
in English 30 Jun 88 p 2

[Text] The U.S. government is confident that the Korean government is capable of providing security during the Olympic Games in Seoul, said Paul Bremer, ambassador-at-large for counterterrorism of the U.S. State Department, yesterday.

At a press conference winding up a two-day conference on Asia-Pacific regional aviation security, he said there is "no hard intelligence" at this time on terrorist plots to disrupt the Games by Palestinian, Iranian or any other terrorists though some organizations are recognized to have worldwide terrorist capabilities.

Bremer said the U.S. government asked the Soviet Union and China, which also oppose terrorism formally, to deliver to north Korea the concerns of the U.S. and Korea governments about possible terrorist attempts by north Korea.

Hong Sun-yong, assistant minister for economic affairs of the Foreign Ministry, said the Korean government does not have any hard information on terrorist plots by the Japanese Red Army or by north Korea but still keeps a close watch on their movements.

Hong, who was a Korean delegate, said the Korean government also tried to show the foreign delegates Korea's preparations against terrorist attempts. "I personally evaluate that foreign participants gained confidence in Korea's preparations to deter terrorist attacks through this conference," he said.

The 90 participants from eight countries—the United States, Korea, Hong Kong, Japan, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand—and observers from three international aviation organizations viewed the antiterrorist facilities at Kimpo International Airport yesterday. They will visit Olympic facilities today.

The Seoul conference was the largest ever held on security for the Seoul Olympic Games though there have been similar meetings between Korea and the United States and Japan.

Assistant Minister Hong said the participants agreed on the necessity to unify the methods of antiterrorist checks at their airports and ports and adopted a recommendation to be sent to related governments and airports and ports authorities.

However, the contents of the recommendation were not made public for security reasons.

**JSP Tokyo Chapter To Attend Signing Ceremony**  
SK3006035388 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD  
in English 30 Jun 88 p 3

[Text] Tokyo (YONHAP)—The Japan Socialist Party's Tokyo chapter decided Wednesday to attend the signing ceremony of the Seoul-Tokyo sisterhood ties scheduled for early September in Seoul.

The chapter said it agreed to the plan on condition that Tokyo will promote its relations with Pyongyang.

The decision was made by the Tokyo chapter without any consultations with the party's headquarters, according to the sources close to the Tokyo chapter.

The Seoul-Tokyo sisterhood tie was agreed in principle between Seoul Mayor Kim Yong-nae and Tokyo Gov. Suzuki in May when the two met at the World Metropolitan Conference held in Istanbul, Turkey.

**ROK Workers in Iran Killed in Iraqi Bomb Blast**  
SK3006235588 Seoul YONHAP in English  
2342 GMT 30 Jun 88

[Text] Seoul, July 1 (YONHAP)—Eleven South Korean workers were killed and 36 injured Thursday when Iraqi fighters bombed a gas refinery construction site in Iran, Daelim Industrial Co., the Korean constructor of the plant, said Friday.

Daelim officials said six Iraqi fighters bombed the plant in Khangsan, 1,500 kilometers south of Tehran, at 8:25 a.m. (local time), quoting reports from the company's Tehran branch.

Meanwhile, the Foreign Ministry confirmed the casualties resulting from the Iraqi bombing of the construction site.

A ministry spokesman voiced concern the casualties might increase. The victims were taken to a hospital but they have not yet been identified, according to the spokesman.

The ministry instructed the embassy to take every possible measure to ensure the safety of Koreans working around the bombing site. About 380 Daelim employees are working there.

The government has also formed a special task force on the matter headed by the director-general of the ministry's Middle East and African Affairs Bureau.

Daelim began construction work in the area in April 1984.

**Protest To Be Lodged With Iraq**  
SK0107052888 Seoul YONHAP in English  
0509 GMT 1 Jul 88

[Text] Seoul, July 1 (YONHAP)—South Korean Government Friday decided to lodge a protest with the Iraqi Government over its air attack Thursday against an Iranian construction site which killed and injured scores of Korean workers.

The government will take a necessary diplomatic measure as soon as more details on the matter are ascertained, Foreign Minister Choe Kwang-su said after he presided over an emergency meeting at the foreign ministry.

We were shocked by the report that 13 Korean workers were killed and more than 40 others injured by the bombing of Iraqi Air Force planes, he said in a statement.

The casualties occurred when Iraqi Air Force aircraft bombed a gas refinery construction site in Iran.

Daelim Industrial Co. of Korea said six Iraqi jets bombed the construction site in Kangan, 1,500 kilometers south of Tehran, at 8:25 a.m. (local time), quoting reports from the company's Tehran branch.

Choe also said in the statement, we express our deep regret that Iraq attacked the construction site, without any advance warning or time to evacuate the Korean workers engaged in routine works.

Earlier on Friday, the ministry instructed the Korean embassy in Iran to take every possible measure to ensure the safety of Koreans working around the site of the Iraqi air attack. About 380 Daelim employees have been working in the area.

The government has also formed an inter-ministry task force to deal with the incident. The ad hoc team will be headed by the director of the ministry's Middle East bureau.

Meanwhile, Daelim has decided to return all the uninjured workers and the bodies of the dead to South Korea as soon as possible. The injured will be brought to Korea soon after first aids are completed.

The company, which plans to immediately dispatch a domestic medical team to treat the injured workers, is contacting Iranian officials to obtain landing approval for a special Korean air (KAL) aircraft to transport the medical team.

#### **Iranian Embassy Offers Condolences**

SK0107074288 Seoul YONHAP in English  
0729 GMT 1 Jul 88

[Text] Seoul, July 1 (YONHAP)—The Iranian Embassy in South Korea expressed its deep and heartfelt condolences Friday to the bereaved families of Korean victims of a bombing Thursday by Iraqi warplanes of an Iranian construction site.

The embassy said Iraq had attacked a purely civilian center in Iran in violation of all international laws and principles.

Thirteen South Korean workers were killed and 37 others injured when Iraqi warplanes bombed a gas refinery construction site in Khanggan, 1,500 kilometers south of Tehran, at 8:25 a.m. Thursday local time.

#### **Goldstar Company Registers Trademark in USSR**

SK0107001188 Seoul YONHAP in English  
0004 GMT 1 Jul 88

[Text] Seoul, July 1 (YONHAP)—South Korea's Goldstar Co. has registered its trademark and symbol mark with Soviet authorities, a company official said Friday.

Goldstar applied to the Soviet Union for the registration of its Goldstar trademark in April to cope with possible trademark imitations in the communist country, which has no diplomatic ties with South Korea.

The Korean home appliance maker plans to ship some 50 million U.S. dollars worth of its products, including color television sets, videotape recorders and microwave ovens, to the Soviet Union and other East Bloc nations this year.

Meanwhile, a number of other Korean home appliance makers have also applied to the Soviet Union for the registration of their trademarks, the official added.

#### **Selection of New Chief Justice Denied**

SK0107021988 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English  
1 Jul 88 p 1

[Text] President No Tae-u has apparently shelved the designation of Chong Ki-sung as chief justice after strong objections were raised from not only opposition parties but from legal circles.

Yesterday morning, a high-ranking source at the ruling Democratic Justice Party indicated that the President has chosen Chong, an incumbent justice on the Supreme Court, as the next head of the judiciary.

The reports of the selection of Chong immediately touched off an uproar of disapproval from the opposition Party for Peace and Democracy and the Reunification Democratic Party though the third opposition New Democratic Republican Party showed a tacit approval.

In the afternoon, presidential spokesman Yi Su-chong denied that President No had ever designated Chong as chief justice and that the selection work was still in progress.

#### **Textbooks To No Longer Stress Anti-North View**

SK0107035688 Seoul YONHAP in English  
0334 GMT 1 Jul 88

[Text] Seoul, July 1 (YONHAP)—For the first time since the 1950-53 fratricidal Korean war, South Korean schools, beginning next year, will no longer stress an anti-North Korean view but will seek to help schoolchildren better understand the North as the other half of the nation.

Officials at the Education Ministry said Friday that the ministry has been working on a sweeping revision of primary, middle and high school textbooks to help children have a more accurate view of North Korea as well as a firm belief in national reunification.

A draft version of the newly revised textbook for third graders, now undergoing experimental use at 42 primary schools, has substituted hostile pictures and descriptions about North Korea with new ones that place more emphasis on national homogeneity.

The experimental version also tries to criticize North Korea's communist system rather than its people by comparing life styles in each society.

Mun Yong-in, head of the textbook revision project, said, we tried to show North Korea's reality as it is to help the children understand that national reunification should be realized eventually through reduced tension and national reconciliation.

Amid mounting demands for unrestricted access to information about North Korea and public discussions on national reunification, school textbooks have been one of the major targets of criticism by those who say staunchly anti-communist education should be blamed for the radicalism of student activists.

#### **Poll Assesses Implementation of No's Policies**

SK0107022088 Seoul Television Service in Korean  
1100 GMT 29 Jun 88

[Text] [Anchorman Pak Song-pom] The results of a joint poll conducted by KBS [Korea Broadcasting System] and the Korea Gallup Institute involving 2,000 people on the occasion of the first anniversary of the 29 June Declaration show that of those who responded, 54 percent believe the 29 June Declaration has been implemented, while 27 percent believe it has not.

As for the issues of amnesty and reinstatement [of civil rights], 32 percent expressed satisfaction and 31 percent dissatisfaction with their current state. As for the issue of eradicating social irregularities and injustice, 49 percent expressed dissatisfaction with the current situation. Reporter Yi Chang-hwan has more on this.

[Reporter Yi Chang-hwan] The results of a 5-day, nationwide poll conducted by the Korea Gallup Research Institute at the request of KBS starting on 17 June on the occasion of the first anniversary of the 29 June Declaration, and involving 2,000 men and women above the age of 20, were as follows: Sixty-four percent said that President No Tae-u's 29 June Declaration last year contributed to democratization in our country, while 8 percent said it was not helpful to democratization.

The poll also revealed that of those who responded, 54 percent believe the 29 June Declaration has been implemented while 27 percent believe it has not. Sixty-nine percent of those responding expressed satisfaction with the implementation of the pledge for a direct election system among the eight commitments that were included in the 29 June Declaration, while 9 percent expressed dissatisfaction with its implementation.

As for the pledge for ensuring fair and just elections and free parliamentary elections, 42 percent of those responding expressed satisfaction with its implementation while 27 percent expressed dissatisfaction. On the topic of the pledge for amnesty and reinstatement, 32 percent expressed satisfaction and 31 percent dissatisfaction with the results to date.

As for the implementation of the pledge for promoting the basic rights of the people, 26 percent of respondents expressed satisfaction while 30 percent noted their dissatisfaction. Concerning the pledge to unfetter the press, 40 percent considered the implementation of this measure to be satisfactory while 24 percent viewed it as unsatisfactory.

As for progress in instituting the pledge favoring a system of local autonomy and educational autonomy, 21 percent of respondents gave a positive rating and 38 percent a negative one.

Concerning the pledge for ensuring the correct activities of political parties, 31 percent expressed satisfaction and 24 percent dissatisfaction with its implementation. On the matter of success in eradicating social irregularities and injustice, 20 percent found the situation satisfactory while 49 percent considered it unsatisfactory.

In conclusion, in giving their impressions of the eight pledges, a majority of people expressed satisfaction with the implementation of five pledges, including the one calling for direct presidential elections, and a majority of people expressed dissatisfaction with the implementation of the three other pledges, including the one for promoting basic rights.

As for the contents of the 29 June Declaration, 80 percent of respondents said they believe that most or some of its points will be implemented, and 84 percent answered that President No Tae-u is making efforts to institute his pledges.

In addition, 68 percent said that our society has become more democratic than during the time of the 29 June Declaration 1 year ago, while 24 percent answered that the situation remains unchanged. Fifty-eight percent noted that our society will become more democratic in the next year while 21 percent answered that the situation will remain unchanged from the present.

#### **Opposition Mixed on Review of No's Manifesto**

SK3006021188 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English  
30 Jun 88 p 2

[Text] The rival parties made mixed assessments of President No Tae-u's democratic manifesto a year ago and gave different scores to the implementation of the declaration yesterday.

The ruling Democratic Justice Party maintained that the "democratic spirit of June 29" has spread to all sectors of society in a year.

In a statement issued on the occasion of the first anniversary of the declaration, spokesman Kim Chung-wi said, "It created a political miracle, marking a historic epoch in democratic progress."

"We now have to bring about another miracle of culture by hosting the Olympics with success," he said. "The miracles in politics and culture, combined with the already-achieved economic miracle, will drive the country into the ranks of the advanced nations."

In the meantime, the largest opposition Party for Peace and Democracy argued that almost all of his commitments to democracy have not been accomplished, particularly citing the fact that a number of political prisoners are still in prison.

It renewed its long-heard calls for a wholesale release of the prisoners, full-scale probes of the 1980 Kwangju turmoil and irregularities involving those in power during the Chon Tu-hwan era and complete protection of human rights.

"The administration is urged to be fully devoted to democratization and unification in order to live up to the causes articulated in the fierce popular struggle in June last year," spokesman Yi Sang-su said.

The Reunification Democratic Party expressed regret over what it claimed to be the administration's negligence in implementing No's democratic program.

"We cannot but doubt whether the administration is really inclined to carry out the program. If so, it should not ignore our demands for the release of the prisoners and eradication of Chon's legacy," it said.

The New Democratic Republican Party called on No to revive his determination to seek democracy and to cooperate with the opposition for the parliamentary interrogation of Chon and related figures allegedly involved in corruption scandals.

The opposition parties noted that the number of political prisoners is on a gradual increase, despite the one-year-old pledge to set free those convicted of political crimes.

The PPD insisted that a total of 667 had been put in custody since the declaration.

**Government To Publicize Records of Officials**  
*SK0107020988 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 1 Jul 88 p 2*

[Text] The government plans to have property of public officials registered with the relevant authorities and to open the records to the public beginning next year, it was learned yesterday.

To this end, the Government Administration Ministry will seek the revision of the Public Ethics Law, which bans the opening of the officials' assets, ministry sources said.

Under the plan, the extent of all prominent officials' property which has been registered with the pertinent authorities, will be made public in administration-published official gazettes. The property of their spouses will also be made public.

The Government Administration Ministry plans to submit a revision to the Public Ethics Law to the National Assembly during its regular session this year.

Subject to the property registration will be real estate, stocks and bonds, and bank deposits.

Ministry officials noted the reasonableness of the move on all ranking officials, mindful of the fact that President No Tae-u himself already opened his property and that of his wife to the public last April.

They said that the Sixth Republic government will strive to maintain a clean administration and public society on a phased basis.

They did not rule out the possibility of property registration by all prominent politicians from the opposition camp if the current Public Ethics Law is amended as originally planned.

According to the government-drafted plan, Kim Tae-chung, president of the opposition Party for Peace and Democracy (PPD), and Kim Yong-sam, leader of the

Reunification Democratic Party (RDP), and Kim Chong-pil, head of the New Democratic Republican Party (NDRP), will also be obliged to make public the extent of their property.

At present, about 5,000 public officials including all Cabinet members and vice minister-level officials are enrolled in the property registration list.

**DJP Makes Secret Probe Into Opposition Graft**  
*SK3007021788 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 30 Jun 88 p 2*

[Text] The Democratic Justice party is secretly probing opposition politicians with regard to their involvement in corruption during the past Fifth Republic, led by Chon Tu-hwan, DJP sources said yesterday.

The clandestine scrutiny is focused on huge sums in expenses accounts of the Pan-Ocean Shipping Co., which was allegedly distributed to politicians both in the ruling and opposition arrays for lobbying.

The DJP has already obtained reports on the alleged financial scandal from intelligence agencies, they said.

It is an open secret that the Agency for National Security Planning and other intelligence agencies have gathered in formation on politicians' illicit behavior, which was even used as material for the nomination of the DJP's parliamentary candidates last march.

The investigation of the oppositionists' scandals is a part of the ruling party's counterattack against their moves to interrogate Chon's irregularities, party insiders explained.

The DJP admits that there should be no taboo in the eradication of irregularities involving those in power but it insists on the saving of Chon, founder of the party, from parliamentary probes.

A senior official said the DJP executives' general opinion is that not only Chon's power elites but opposition politicians should be interrogated by the fact-finding panel for irregularities of the Fifth Republic, proposed by the opposition and just inaugurated in the Assembly.

If the opposition sticks to its long-standing stance to place Chon on a witness stand, the DJP's current scrutiny will be extended to include opposition leaders.

Earlier, DJP floor leader Kim Yun-hwan said, though not so seriously, "Should (former) president Chon Tu-hwan be interrogated, Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam should be subject to investigation for their scandals."

**No's Economic Plan Needed for Democracy**  
*SK0107025388 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD*  
*in English 1 Jul 88 p 2*

["News Analysis" column by staff reporter Kang Song-chol: No Stresses Economic Reform Prerequisite for Democracy"]

[Text] President No Tae-u has called for economic reforms with a view to laying a firm basis for democratic development.

He instructed the chief policymakers of the cabinet and the ruling party Wednesday to work out policies to help the under-privileged to share the "fruits" of economic development.

His demand for policy changes for equity in distribution of wealth came at a time when the nation is facing signs of ideology struggles.

No may have judged that the widening income gap between the haves and have-nots contributes considerably to fueling anti-government, or even anti-state sentiments among student activists and other radicals.

He stressed that the government should pay due attention to improving the economic well-being of farmers, fishermen and other low-income people "who feel that recent rapid economic growth has passed them by."

Such a view is shared by many officials, who admit that the underprivileged class are most susceptible to radical slogans.

They are worried that leftist ideologies advocated by a small number of student activists might gain force in society in general and pose a serious threat to the free democratic system.

In what may be called a "President No warned against excessive concentration of economic power in the hands of a privileged few.

The warning can be viewed as a signal that large conglomerates should no longer expect beneficial treatment from the government.

The President also called for such "down-to-earth measures" as the curbing of real estate speculation and other sources of unearned income, the promotion of small and medium businesses and the trades of self-employed people.

His shift of emphasis on economic policies showed that he is confident that barring economic turmoil, he can overcome the current political difficulties without much difficulty.

No made it clear that his election pledges such as doubling rural income during his tenure are still valid.

During the presidential campaign, No also presented a rosy picture for the nation's future: per capita income reaching \$5,000, the annual trade volume amounting to \$160 billion, and the nation joining in the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development in 1992.

In a related move Yi Chong-chan, first state minister for political affairs, reported that the government will spend 1 trillion won annually to fulfill No's election promises for development projects.

Following the President's directives, government ministries are expected to come up with reform measures in tax systems, banking and wage policies and various other fields.

By emphasizing balanced economic development, No may have aimed at rallying the people around the cause for safe-guarding the nation's liberal democratic system.

He seems to hope that well-balanced economic policies will help isolate radical leftists from the majority of the people.

Regarding the question of radical activists, the President said he is determined to block their proliferation.

He said no democratic society can tolerate "the minority overpowering the majority through raised voices and violence."

He, however, called for patience and self-restraint, hinting that no radical steps are being studied on the part of the government.

The President seems to be optimistic that the radical voices of activists will be subdued in the long run by the "silent majority" who aspire to defend free democracy.

He may hope that the force of the silent majority may be consolidated by economic reforms as he proposed.

**1 Trillion Earmarked for Public Projects**  
*SK3006044188 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in*  
*English 30 Jun 88 p 2*

[Text] The government will set aside 1 trillion won in fiscal funds annually starting next year to execute public projects pledged during last year's presidential election.

Yi Chong-chan, first state minister for political affairs, said yesterday about 6,887.3 billion won is needed to implement the 459 public projects which were pledged by President No Tae-u during the presidential election.

In his report to joint meeting of representatives of the administration and the ruling Democratic Justice Party at Chongwadae, Yi said that 12,788 billion won will be drawn from the state budget this year for implementation of the projects.

The figures to be appropriated for next year and 1990 are tentatively scaled at 8,563 billion won and 9,858 billion won respectively, according to Yi.

After setting aside 11,485 billion won in 1992 for the election projects, the government hopes to increase yearly fiscal spending for the projects to 15,826 billion won in 1993.

188 projects financed by the central government budgets are either in progress or will be launched within this year.

They include a collective living environment improvement project for low-income urban people, public rental housing projects and overseas education projects for primary and middle school teachers.

**No Tae-u Asks DJP To Revitalize Party**  
SK3006022188 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English  
30 Jun 88 p 1

[Text] President No Tae-u yesterday called on the Democratic Justice Party (DJP) to depart from its earlier attitude of depending on the President in making decisions on party affairs.

He then urged the DJP Central Executive Committee members to revitalize the party with a sense of responsibility, saying that he will not replace chief decision makers frequently.

No, who is also the party head, made the remarks during his visit to the party office for the first time since his inauguration on Feb. 25.

He heard the tape of his June 29 declaration for democratic reforms at the conference room of the committee and recalled the day of great decision one year ago, saying, "I feel a lump in my throat."

**No Urges Officials To Make 'Grand Change'**  
SK0107040588 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD  
in English 1 Jul 88 p 1

[Text] Public officials should continue to work in a confident and responsible manner without being affected by recent political and social changes, President No Tae-u said yesterday.

Meeting about 250 mayors and county chiefs at Chongwadae, No also warned against lax principles among the civil servants.

"All the officials should correctly understand the circumstances of this transition period, and free themselves from the past legacy of easy-going attitude," he said.

The President also called on the mayors and county chiefs to make a "grand change" in their way of thinking, and double their efforts to build a cleaner government that can be trusted by the people.

"We must correct the wrong perception among some officials on the recent trend of liberalization and autonomy. The officials should not be overly sensitive to some critical views of the government," No said.

He then asked the officials to try to fulfill their service to the people, and get rid of the authoritarian attitude.

**Kim Tae-chung Warns Kwangju Settlement Needed**  
SK3007023388 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English  
30 Jun 88 p 1

[Text] Kim Tae-chung proposed yesterday that the government retrieve all 'improperly obtained' personal assets of ex-president Chon Tu-hwan and his family members to liquidate all farm debts, now estimated at four trillion won.

The president of the 71-member Party for Peace and Democracy categorically said he is against any political retaliation but called on Chon to clarify his role in the bloody military suppression of civilians in Kwangju in 1980 and make an open apology to the public.

Kim claimed that Chon, a de facto leader at the time of the Kwangju uprising, must have been deeply involved in the killing of Kwangju citizens and this behooves him to make public the background story in the cruel oppression of citizens.

"If he thinks he is responsible for the cruel suppression, he must seek pardon from the public and the citizens in Kwangju by making an open apology," he said, "It is the only way to settle the tragic event."

He added that nobody can deny the illegal accumulation of personal assets Chon made during his tenure although the exact amount is yet to be accounted for.

The comments came in Kim Tae-chung's keynote speech made at the National Assembly as head of the second largest parliamentary force. All cabinet members, including Prime Minister Yi Hyun-chae, were in attendance.

He called on President No Tae-u to issue a white paper on Kwangju and reveal all facts concerning the alleged illegal accumulation of wealth by those in the past administration.

"The Chief Executive must see that those responsible for the Kwangju turmoil make an open apology to the public and all power-related properties must be turned over to the state," Kim stressed.

He warned that there will be no successful staging of the Seoul Olympics, and no political stability of the No Tae-u administration and no smooth operation of the new National Assembly without convincing settlement of the Kwangju uprising and the irregularities of the Fifth Republic.

Kim suggested that senior members of all political parties form a delegation to be dispatched to Pyongyang to encourage the North to compete in the Seoul Olympiad.

"To provide a forum for open public debate on the South-North matter, he said, the creation of a pan-national consultative council for national unification is necessary."

To ensure permanent peace on the Korean Peninsula, he said, it is necessary for Seoul and Pyongyang and those directly involved to sign a non-aggression pact. He added that the United States, Soviet Union, Japan and Communist China as well as the United Nations should guarantee the South-North non-aggression pact.

The government is called upon to dissolve all state-sponsored unification organizations and assist in the formation of privately-led unification organizations to form a national consensus on the unification strategy, the PPD head added.

As a symbolic gesture to facilitate exchanges and promote reconciliation between Seoul and Pyongyang, he proposed a joint establishment of a "national park or unification ground" on the demilitarized zone.

Kim said he has a plan to visit the United States and Japan after the U.S. presidential election to exchange sincere dialogue with political leaders there and to help rectify their biased views on Seoul.

He took note of the rising criticism over the role of the United States in the unification of the divided peninsula among the students and the people.

He will touch on such issues as unification, democracy, trade, nuclear weapons and peace on the peninsula when he meets U.S. leaders.

"We have a right to criticize biased U.S. and Japanese policies on Korea if necessary but it is not in the interest of Korea to regard those friendly allies as enemies," Kim stressed.

He also called on the government to revise its existing diplomatic relationship with Taiwan to improve relations with the People's Republic of China. He added that Seoul will never improve ties with Communist China unless the existing Seoul-Taipei diplomatic relationship is revamped.

Kim expressed deep regret at the "fact" that most of the eight-point democratic reform proposal that then ruling party chairman No Tae-u made one year ago yesterday, remains unrealized.

It is necessary for No and the ruling party to renew their determination to implement the democratic manifesto, he opined.

He said about 600 prisoners of conscience are still behind bars and many undemocratic laws remain to be revised.

Touching on the military, Kim said, it is the military itself which was most victimized by the dictatorial military regimes.

"We can easily understand the negative effect the military regimes have had on the military itself when we see the lower morale of the military. It is true those patriotic soldiers in the frontline have seen slower promotion than their colleagues, who are politically-oriented and who are in the rear line," Kim said.

He recommended that President No let the military declare a charter for a democratic military to ensure its non-intervention in politics.

In addition, Kim demanded the release of all prisoners of conscience, the restoration of their political rights, fuller implementation of a wide-ranging local autonomy system, the liquidation of all farm debts, the neutrality of the police and the prosecution, the non-intervention into politics by the Agency for National Security Planning and the Defense Security Command, and the construction of more housing units for the poor.

**Further on Kim Yong-sam's Offer To Visit DPRK**  
*SK0107021588 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English*  
1 Jul 88 p 1

[Text] Kim Yong-sam yesterday expressed his willingness to visit the North Korean capital of Pyongyang in a bid to help open substantial relations between South and North Korea.

The president of the second largest opposition party said that he was also ready to meet leaders of the Soviet Union and China to improve relations with the Communist giants.

"I am willing to meet with any responsible persons in North Korea at any time to help improve relations between the South and North," the RDP president said in his keynote speech to the Assembly yesterday.

"I am ready to visit Pyongyang in order to open a new chapter for genuine national reconciliation," he added.

The 60-year-old opposition leader set forth "three principles" of national unification—democratic forces, democratic way and democratic political system.

The three principles are a clear-cut antithesis to "unconditional" unification advocated by some radical students leaning toward North Korean ideology.

Kim said that the RDP would strive to realize the exchange of students between South and North Korea after forming a national consensus by pooling opinions from various walks of life through dialogue.

The RDP president then called upon students to change their approach to the inter-Korea exchange so that their movements may win nationwide support.

Kim noted that the current society is characterized by conflicts between South and North, different regions, and different generations.

"The only way to cure the anxiety and social instability is to liquidate undemocratic legacies of the past regime and to open a democratic era," Kim said.

"The RDP will make every effort to do away with undemocratic forces and bad laws and institutions in a democratic way," Kim said.

The RDP president went on, "In particular, criminal acts perpetrated by the use of power should be thoroughly investigated and their every aspect should be brought to light thus to restore national prestige damaged by the barbarous acts."

Kim was referring to the massive irregularities allegedly committed by ex-president Chon Tu-hwan, his wife and other relatives during his eight-year rule.

The RDP president then demanded that ex-president Chon reveal the irregularities involving his family members and other relatives prior to the start of the parliamentary investigation.

The ex-president also should "return all the illegally obtained property to the people."

"If Mr. Chon and his family members give up their ill-gotten gain to the national treasury, they can be used in projects to save people suffering from the housing shortage," Kim said.

The RDP president went on, "Besides, if Mr. Chon repents his wrongdoings and makes an open apology to the people, many people may oppose calling for the ex-president's punishment."

"But if the ex-president shows no sign of repentance and if President No Tae-u attempts to protect his predecessor, this would be a challenge to and betrayal of public opinion."

As for the May, 1980 Kwangju turmoil, which dissidents call a "massacre," Kim said that what is true about the incident is that it was a democratic uprising by Kwangju citizens against the attempts of a few politically-oriented officers to take power.

Kim made it clear that his party would handle those problems from the perspective of forgiveness and reconciliation, not for political retaliation.

He added that the first step for genuine democracy should be establishing an institutional groundwork by securing the political neutrality of state authorities and revising or repending bad laws which have been used mainly for the maintenance of power.

"Now, politics should be elevated from maneuverings or combat-style action to that of dialogue and popular participation," Kim said.

**Kim Chong-pil Urges Investigation of Chon**  
*SK0107072788 Seoul YONHAP in English*  
0707 GMT 1 Jul 88

[Text] Seoul, July 1 (YONHAP)—Opposition leader Kim Chong-pil urged on Friday that the National Assembly thoroughly investigate the irregularities allegedly committed during the Fifth Republic of former President Chon Tu-hwan.

The National Assembly should work out some measure to prevent such irregularities from recurring, Kim said in an address at a National Assembly plenary session. Kim heads the third largest opposition New Democratic Republican Party (NDRP).

Touching on the 1980 civil uprising in Kwangju, Kim said what matters is that the truth behind the uprising and its suppression by force have not yet been revealed despite the passage of eight years.

The uprising broke out on May 18, 1980, one day after the government then in power expanded its martial law rule across the country. The uprising ended on May 27 after bloody suppression, which dissidents have called a massacre. More than 191 people were killed in the uprising, according to the official count.

In a keynote speech, Kim said inter-Korean relations have yet to register even a slight improvement, although reconciliation and openness are prevailing in international society.

He said the doors of South-North dialogue have been shut and the international environment has not ripened enough to support the reunification of Korea.

Kim said some segments of society recklessly try to translate their passion for national unification into action through a vague expectation that North Korea will pursue reconciliation and openness as other communist countries have.

This is because they do not understand the realities of North Korea and the international situation surrounding the Korean peninsula, he said.

He also said Korea's unification is not only a domestic problem but an international issue, adding that the government should persistently seek to resume dialogue with Pyongyang and step up diplomatic moves to expand international support for Seoul's efforts.

The NDRP president suggested that the government conduct dialogue with students on unification so they can better understand the reality of North Korea.

He urged the government to release all those arrested for their struggle for democratization, and restore their civil rights and their former positions.

Kim said his party will cooperate fully for the success of the Seoul Olympics, scheduled for Sept. 17-Oct. 2.

**PPD Calls for Independence of Bank of Korea**  
*SK3006041988 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD*  
*in English 30 Jun 88 p 2*

[Text] The opposition Party for Peace and Democracy has drafted a revision to the Bank of Korea Act that would ensure its independence in monetary policy making.

The revision calls for ending the power of the minister of finance to examine the central bank and to request a restudy of Monetary Board decisions.

The bank's governor should be the chairman of the Monetary Board and the power of the minister of finance to oversee the activities of investment finance companies and mutual savings and finance companies should be delegated to the Monetary Board, according to the DJP.

The governor should be appointed by the prime minister instead of the minister of finance, it said.

The status of the central bank governor is legally guaranteed under the draft bill.

The bill was referred to a public hearing at the Korea Chamber of Commerce and Industry yesterday.

Kim Tae-chung, president of the PPD, and other key officeholders attended the session.

**RDP Plans Seminar on Unification 4 Jul**  
*SK3006050388 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English*  
*30 Jun 88 p 2*

[Text] The opposition Reunification Democratic Party plans to hold a seminar on unification affairs at the party headquarters next Monday.

Prof. Yi Yong-hui of Hanyang University and Chang Myong-pong of Kungmin University will make keynote speeches at the seminar.

Panelists include Ham Un-kyong, a student activist who had been arrested for the seizure of the U.S. Information Service library in 1986.

**Further on Controversy Over Cigarette Sales**

**Domestic Sales Threatened**

*SK3007013188 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English*  
*30 Jun 88 p 6*

["News in Review" column by economic editor Yu Chin-su: "Koreans To Puff 'Dangerous' Cigarettes in Fear of American Trade Retaliation"]

[Text] Under support of the mighty economic power, American cigarettes jostle their way into the resisting Korean market beginning tomorrow amid anti-American feeling escalating and the business ethics of Americans being under crossfire.

In protest against the expected massive inflow of American cigarettes, some 500 representatives of tobacco growers staged rallies in downtown Seoul yesterday.

They shouted: "America is trying to commit cruel and brutal activities by nipping the toddling ally in the bud. It's a kind of arrogance of superpower."

"We cannot sit idle, stopping lamenting the sorrow of the weak. Let's sand up and make all-out efforts to restore national pride and build up national strength—and survive."

"And let's join a nationwide campaign 'not to sell, buy and smoke foreign cigarettes.'"

Smoking is becoming more and more socially unacceptable in the United States and most parts of the world because of its danger to health. But Koreans are forced to puff more and more cigarettes because of U.S. threats of trade retaliation.

Shocking us is that American tobacco companies are trying to sell their products at unfairly low prices, as if to compensate sagging domestic sales and to devastate the Korean cigarette industry in a short span of time.

In the United States, smoking was declared last month to be as addictive as heroin and cocaine. Bans on smoking in the work place were imposed in New York and the other cities.

The U.S. cigarette industry suffered a mortal blow recently when a federal court jury in Newark, N.J., ruled that a tobacco firm was liable in the death of Rose Cipollone, a veteran smoker who died of lung cancer at the age of 58.

The verdict was the first time in more than 300 cases over 25 years. The industry's first defeat in a legal battle on liability is expected to spur even more lawsuits, reports said.

The number of smokers plunged to some 27 percent of American adults today from 42 percent in 1965. Figures from the World Health Organization show that the smoking rate in the West is decreasing an annual rate of 2.1 percent. In the United States the rate reportedly jumped to 9.7 percent a year in the 1982-87 period.

In efforts to make a breakthrough in the ebbing marketing in the United States and the other advanced countries, American cigarette makers have had to explore new lucrative sales outlets.

By dint of the strong U.S. economy, American cigarette makers finally made it in Asian countries whose trade surpluses with the United States were on a steady upturn. By wielding the deadly weapon of trade reprisal, the economic giant bullied its weaker Korean partner into allowing free imports of U.S. cigarettes starting July 1.

During the first nine months of last year, U.S. tobacco shipments to Asia jumped by 76 percent to \$1.2 billion, according to an estimate by the U.S. Agriculture Department. Another report said six major American tobacco firms recorded a combined total net profit of \$5.2 billion in 1986. They were predicted to earn net profits of \$6.4 billion this year, thanks to lucrative Asian marketing.

In a country where the mere possession of foreign cigarettes had been subject to punishment for citizens, an era of complete free marketing of foreign brands begins tomorrow.

Stirring up a hornet's nest is the American move to sell its cigarettes in Korea at prices lower than in the United States and in other countries. American companies had notified that their cigarettes would be priced at as low as 700 won per pack effective tomorrow. The price is compared with 600 won for best quality Korean brands.

Judging from the customs duties and taxes on imported tobacco products, the proposed 700 won price, lower than in the home country, suggests that American tobacco giants will dominate the Korean market in a short period by dumping.

The Korea Monopoly Corporation, the nation's only cigarette maker, plans to file an anti-dumping suit against American tobacco producers after delving into the marketing.

The Korean government bowed to the high-handed American pressure last year to open its tobacco market completely with an aim to help reduce the growing trade surplus with the United States. The trade surplus stood at nearly \$10 billion last year.

In other words, Korea allowed its market to open to American cigarettes but not for letting U.S. firms do unfair trade practices such as dumping.

Triggering more anger of the public is that Americans do not run "warning to health" in their ads in magazines circulating here. In other countries the media is required to run such ads with warnings saying "Smoking by pregnant women may result in fetal injury, premature birth, and low birth weight" or "The Surgeon General has determined that cigarette smoking is dangerous to your health."

U.S. cigarette sales will threaten the livelihood of tobacco growers. In case U.S. exporters took 5 percent of the Korean market, the Korea Monopoly Corp. estimates, the nation's 92,000 tobacco growers will suffer a combined income loss worth 25 million a year. The 10 percent market share may force some 1,600 corporation workers out of jobs, it estimates.

The corporation predicted that the American share of the Korean cigarette market would grow to 5 percent this year and to 15 percent and 20 percent range next year.

Once the market is opened completely, the nation will no longer bow to any more U.S. pressure on cigarettes. The only way to survive and to defeat foreign tobacco products is to upgrade the quality of local cigarettes with lower prices.

#### **Dumping Adds to Anti-U.S. Mood**

SK3006020588 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English  
30 Jun 88 p 2

[Text] The opposition Reunification Democratic Party warned yesterday that the dumping of U.S. cigarettes in Korean markets would aggravate mounting anti-Americanism in Korea.

RDP spokesman So Chong-won denounced in a statement that the reckless sale of the U.S. cigarettes below market prices stemmed from American producer's disregard of the health of the Korean people.

The RDP spokesman observed that more than 20 percent of the local cigarettes market would be controlled by U.S. producers due to the projected dumping practices.

The Korea Monopoly Corporation and the unions of tobaccos leaf farmers and local retailers have decided to lodge a joint anti-dumping suit against U.S. cigarette manufacturer Brown & Williamson.

Brown & Williamson seeks to sell its products at 700 won per pack starting early next month.

The RDP spokesman called for concerted actions from the Korean people against the dumping practices of U.S. cigarette manufacturers.

Spokesman So also urged the government authorities to conduct a thorough examination into the dumping practices of the U.S. producers.

"The U.S. government also should seriously perceive that the mounting market-opening pressure and dumping practices would aggravate the mounting anti-Americanism among Korean people," So said.

A deputy spokesman of the government party also called upon the government authorities to take proper countermeasures including the imposition of anti-dumping tariffs against the imported U.S. cigarettes.

#### **Students Join Boycott**

SK0107022988 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD  
in English 1 Jul 88 p 3

[Text] College students in Seoul are actively joining the pan-national drive to boycott foreign cigarettes.

The Federation of Students' Welfare Committees in Seoul has resolved to stage protests against foreign cigarettes at a recent meeting.

To this end, the federation plans to mobilize some 10,000 students from 22 colleges in Seoul to stage on-street campaigns to persuade people not to smoke imported brands. The retail prices of foreign cigarettes are to be drastically curtailed today.

It also plans to distribute some 10,000 pamphlets and stickers which say, "Local leaf-tobacco growers are suffering serious financial damages due to the liberalization of foreign cigarette imports," and "Foreign cigarettes contain chemicals which are harmful to humans."

It also plans to strengthen existing anti-foreign cigarette movements, in cooperation with other social organizations, including the Federation of Korean Trade Unions.

At the same time, the student body plans to stage a drive against the purchase of goods produced by the nine Korean importers of foreign brands. They include the major business groups, Hanjin, Lucky-Goldstar and Hyosung.

#### **U.S. Company To Raise Prices**

SK3006120188 Seoul YONHAP in English  
1156 GMT 30 Jun 88

[Text] Seoul, June 30 (YONHAP)—In an apparent response to a mounting boycott campaign against U.S. cigarettes in South Korea, an American cigarette maker has abruptly raised the retail prices of its brands to be on sale in the Korean market by 100 won (13.7 cents) each.

The Brown Williamson, one of the largest three cigarette companies in the United States, notified Korea's state-run Monopoly Corp. of its decision to sell Kent, Kent Mild, Kool, and Lucky Strike at 800 won (about 1.10 U.S. dollars), or up 100 won from 700 won it originally declared.

The American cigarette maker delivered the notification merely a day before starting its sales in South Korea.

The U.S. company has also increased the price of Kent Deluxe from 800 won to 900 won (about 1.23 dollars).

The firm sent its executives earlier in the day to the Korean Government to deliver an apology.

We had no intention to dump our products. We declared our prices at 700 won so that Korean consumers could benefit more from opening their cigarette market, one of the executives said.

Korean tobacco suppliers earlier charged the U.S. company of its dumping and have threatened to lodge anti-dumping suits with the Korean Government authorities against the American cigarettes manufacturers.

#### **Import of U.S. Grain To Fall Due To Drought**

SK3006034588 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD  
in English 30 Jun 88 p 6

[Text] The government is planning to shift its grain import sources from the United States to Australia, Latin America and Southeast Asia apparently in the wake of continued drought in the United States.

The nation bought some 70 percent of its total grain imports from the United States last year.

In connection with the plan, the government plans to lower the tariff rates on wheat, corn and beans to three percent across the board beginning tomorrow, according to the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries yesterday.

The cut in the tariff rates is designed to cushion the effects of the ever-increasing international grain prices on domestic livestock farmers.

Ministry officials said that the government has decided to import wheat from Argentina and Australia and tapioca from Southeast Asian nations.

The government plans to import rape or colza seeds and corn from Southeast Asian nations in preparation for the expected drop in bean production.

The officials predicted that the world might suffer from severe grain shortages if the drought in the United States does not end by mid July. The U.S. bean production accounts for more than half of the world production. Korea's grain imports last year totaled 10.2 million tons, valued at \$1,115 million.

**Import of 72 More Consumer Items Liberalized**  
*SK0107011988 Seoul YONHAP in English*  
*0102 GMT 1 Jul 88*

[Text] Seoul, July 1 (YONHAP)—Imports of 72 goods, mostly consumer items, were liberalized Friday, the trade and industry ministry said.

Among the consumer goods are five items which Korea agreed to import from the United States in working-level trade talks with the United States in May. They include avocados, vegetable juices and frozen potatoes.

So far, import liberalization measures have focused on producer goods.

Other items include natural and cultured pearl articles, gold-clad, silver-clad and platinum-clad items, poppy seeds, briquettes, meat extracts, coffee cream, flavors in preparations, ivory, reptiles and frog legs.

The government liberalized the imports of 143 items on April 1, three months ahead of schedule.

As of Friday, Korea's import liberalization rate increased to 94.8 percent (9,672 items among a total of 10,205) from 94.1 percent as of April 1.

**Dissidents, Spies Released on Parole 30 June**  
*SK3006015388 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English*  
*30 Jun 88 p 3*

[Text] The Justice Ministry announced a list of 46 "political" people to be released on parole today.

All of them have been serving prison terms, convicted of various anti-government and national security crimes.

Among the parolees are Kim Kun-tae, winner of the Robert Kennedy Human Rights Award, and O Pyong-chol, convicted of involvement in the "unification revolutionary party" incident.

However, Chang Ki-pyo involved in the Incheon rioting and labor activist Yi Tae-pok were spared from the government leniency this time.

Among the parolees are six Koreans born in Japan involved in espionage activity for North Korea.

The six Korean nationals are Yo Sok-cho, 68; Yi Chong-su, 30; Yun Chong-hon, 35; Yi Chu-kwang, 37; Cho Il-chi, 31; and Ho Chol-chung, 35.

Other beneficiaries include the people linked to a series of anti-government protests as well as those involved in the instigation of illegal labor struggle at industrial worksites.

Along with the release of the people involved in security-related incidents, 443 people who showed exemplary prison life styles were also to be released on parole.

The ministry said its basic policy is to release as many prisoners as possible if they show repentance.

However, those determined to deny or destroy the free democratic system are excluded from the clemency. However, even these people are in for a favorable consideration if they repent and prove to hold a genuine intention of joining in the march toward democracy.

**Kim Kun-tae Will Continue Efforts**  
*SK0107023188 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD*  
*in English 1 Jul 88 p 3*

[Text] Kimchon, Kyongsangbuk-do—Kim Kun-tae said he will continue efforts for the democratization of the country.

Kim, 41, former chairman of Minchongnyon (the Youth Alliance for Democracy), was reunited with his wife In Chae-kun and about 30 dissidents after walking out of a prison here, yesterday morning.

"I feel sorry that only I have been released from prison and that many colleagues remain behind bars," said the political activist who was jailed for violating the National Security Law in October 1985.

Kim was among the 46 political prisoners released on parole in a move which appears to be timed to mark the first anniversary of the June 29 Declaration of President No tae-u.

Coming out of Kimchon Prison at 9:55 a.m., Kim, appearing relatively healthy, said that his goal is to devote himself to the cause of democratization.

"I will first urge the courts to accept my appeal that those policemen who tortured me during interrogation be punished," he told reporters.

He alleged during his trial later in 1985 that police investigators treated him cruelly while asking questions on his alleged role in numerous anti-government protests.

Kim reported the torture to the prosecution, but prosecutors did not indict the police investigators concerned, saying that Kim's allegation of torture was groundless.

Kim and his wife In Were co-winners of the 1987 Robert F. Kennedy Human Rights Award. They received the award in recognition of their services and that their exposure of torture contributed to the improvement of Korean human rights.

Also, Kim filed in October 1986 a suit against the government seeking 5 million won in compensation for the police torture of him.

"I am suffering headaches and neuralgia from the aftermath of the torture," he said at a press interview which was held on the street upon his release from the prison.

He said he believed that other torture cases by police, such as the sexual torture of Kwon In-suk, might not have happened if the government authorities had investigated his torture properly.

Kim graduated from Seoul National University in 1972. He majored in economics. He is the fourth son of a man who served as vice principal of an elementary school. All his three brothers defected to north Korea during the 1950 to 1953 Korean War.

Four of his relatives, including a brother of his father and a sister of his mother, were executed for their alleged anti-state activities.

#### **Detainees' Families Protest**

SK3006021588 Seoul *THE KOREA TIMES* in English  
30 Jun 88 p 2

[Text] About 40 members of an association of families of political prisoners called for the release of their kin in a protest in front of the gate of the ruling Democratic Justice Party headquarters yesterday.

They claimed that President No Tae-u's "negligence" on the question of release of political prisoners is clear evidence of what they described as his fraud of the people.

The protesters, mostly women, maintained that all the "prisoners of conscience" should be set free as the legal basis for their detention is losing ground with moves by both the ruling and opposition parties to revise or repeal pertinent laws.

Over 1,000 "patriots" who fought for democracy and independent unification still remain in jails and over 250 have newly been detained since the inauguration of the No Tae-u administration on Feb. 25, they claimed.

"As long as prisoners of conscience are left in a state of imprisonment, No's so-called democratic manifesto is a fraudulent show," said a statement issued by the association, popularly called "Mingahyop."

It further charged opposition parties, PPD and RDP, with ignoring the "people's supreme mandate" to struggle against dictators and seeking compromise with them for "partisan interests."

#### **Students Firebomb Police Box Near Chon Home**

SK3006034988 Seoul *THE KOREA HERALD*  
in English 30 Jun 88 p 3

[Text] A group of students hurled firebombs at a police box near the residence of former President Chon Tu-hwan in Yonhi-dong, western Seoul, last night, police said. There were no casualties, however.

About 60 students attacked the Kajwa police box with firebombs for about 10 minutes at 8:30 p.m.

The attack blackened the wall of the police box.

Police later found a box containing 150 firebombs under the overpass near the police box. Police failed to nab none of the students involved.

## Burma

### Curfew Hours Shortened Effective 1 July

BK3006140588 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese  
1330 GMT 30 Jun 88

[Text] The Executive Committee of the Rangoon Division People's Council, Rangoon City, Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, has issued Notification No 2/88 dated 30 June 1988—the 2d waning moon of Waso, 1350, Burmese era.

The order reads:

1. The duration of the curfew between 1800 and 0600 as stated under Sections 1 and 2 of Notification No 1/88 of the Executive Committee of the Rangoon Division People's Council on 21 June 1988—the 1st waxing moon of Waso, 1350 Burmese era—has now been changed to between 2000 and 0400 with effect from 1 July 1988—the 3d waning moon of Waso, 1350, Burmese era.

2. This order was signed and sealed at 1800 on 30 June 1988.

Signed: Kyaw Thein, chairman, Executive Committee, Rangoon Division People's Council.

## Briefs

### Councillor Meets PRC Group

Mr Huang Shiming, vice president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries, and his delegation called on U Chit Hlaing, member of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, at the reception room of the State Council wing in the People's Assembly compound at 1515 today. Also present at the meeting were U Min Kyi, secretary of the International Relations and Foreign Affairs Committee of the Burma Socialist Program Party Central Committee Headquarters [BSPPCCH], and U Htay Aung, secretary of the Burma War Veterans Organization Central Executive Committee. Later, a Burmese team headed by U Min Kyi and the Chinese delegation led by Mr Huang Shiming had a meeting in the conference room of the State Council wing. The PRC delegation arrived in Rangoon by air at 1145 and was welcomed at Rangoon airport by U Aung Thein, secretary of the BSPPCCH; U Min Kyi, secretary of the International Relations and Foreign Affairs Committee; U Ye Win, chairman of the Rangoon Division Regional Party Committee; U Hla Tun, secretary of the Lanzin Youth Central Organizing Committee Headquarters; Mr Cheng Ruisheng, PRC Ambassador to Burma; and responsible officials. [Text] [BK29061521 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 29 Jun 88]

## Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

### Malaysia

### Minister On Claims Over Spratly Islands

BK2906152588 Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES  
in English 28 Jun 88 p 7

[Text] Malaysia has stationed military personnel on three atolls in the Spratly islands in the South China Sea since 1986, the Dewan Rakyat [lower house of parliament] was told yesterday.

Deputy Foreign Minister Datuk Dr Abdullah Fadzil Che Wan said Malaysia has based two officers and 25 men on Turumbu Layang-Layang since May 1983.

In November 1986, an officer and eight men were sent to Turumbu Matanani and a similar number to Turumbu Ubi, he said.

Datuk Dr Abdullah Fadzil was replying to a supplementary question from Mr Lee Lam Thye (DAP [Democratic Action Party]-Bukit Bintang), who had asked whether Malaysia had any military presences in the Spratlys to stake her claim.

Earlier, to the original question from Mr Gerard Math Lee Min (DAP-Gaya), he said Malaysia staked her claim on the Spratlys as part of the national mapping exercise in 1979, which put several atolls as part of Malaysia. He said the claim was made in accordance with international law and practice.

On the importance of the Spratlys, he said claiming the atolls were for the security of the country as well as for their economic potential.

On claims from other countries, he said Malaysia was always ready to hold negotiations with them on the claims based on international law and practice.

Mr Gerard Math Lee had wanted to know the steps taken to get recognition of the Malaysian claim on the Spratly islands, their importance to the country and the stance adopted towards territorial claims by other countries.

To Mr Lee, Datuk Dr Abdullah Fadzil said four other countries had staked claims over the Spratlys. They were China, Vietnam, Taiwan and the Philippines.

To another supplementary question from Mr Teoh Teik Huat (DAP-Bagan), he said Malaysia was prepared to negotiate with the countries bilaterally.

"If the bilateral negotiations cannot resolve the matter, we are willing to go to any international level to do so."

**Troops Deployed on 3 Atolls**  
*HK2906063988 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA  
MORNING POST in English 29 Jun 88 p 1*

[Text] Malaysia maintains troops on three atolls in the disputed Spratly Islands, Malaysian deputy Foreign Minister Abdullah Fadzil Che Wan said in Kuala Lumpur yesterday.

Although the Government had announced the occupation of one of the tiny islands, Turumbu Layang-Layang, in May 1983, it was the first time it has admitted a military presence on other atolls.

Dr Abdullah told the lower house of parliament that two officers and 25 men were based on Turumbu Layang-Layang and that an officer and eight men were landed on Turumbu Matanani and a similar contingent on Turumbu Ubi in November 1986.

All three atolls are in the southern extension of the Spratly islands.

He said Malaysia was willing to negotiate a settlement to overlapping claims over the disputed South China Sea archipelago, although its decision to occupy the atolls was based on international law and practice.

The Spratlys are also wholly or partly claimed by China, Vietnam, the Philippines and Taiwan.

Chinese and Vietnamese ships clashed in a brief but bitter naval exchange in March, leaving 77 sailors dead or missing and three Vietnamese ships sunk or set ablaze.

Last week, Vietnam announced that it was sending 150 construction workers to build two houses in the disputed island chain, which Hanoi calls Truong Sa.

The houses were said to be needed to accommodate "combatants who are on duty to protect the island".

China has also announced plans to build a permanent base in the Spratlys, which Beijing calls the Nansha Islands.

To complicate the diplomatic wrangling over sovereignty, Malaysia will today start the trial of 49 Filipino fishermen arrested in April in an area of the Spratlys claimed by Malaysia.

Sessions court judge Raymond Wong said the trial on charges of illegally fishing in Malaysian waters had been postponed earlier this month.

However, Philippines Foreign Secretary, Mr Raul Manglapus, said in Manila on Monday that Malaysia had agreed to free the fishermen.

**Abu Hassan Discusses Boat People, ASEAN**  
*BK3006111388 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English  
0924 GMT 30 Jun 88*

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, June 30 (BERNAMA)—Six Southeast Asian nations meet in Bangkok next week to try to work out a common approach on stemming the flow of refugees, or "boat people," from Vietnam.

The foreign ministers of Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia, Thailand, Brunei, and the Philippines will try to agree on a three-pronged strategy, Malaysian Foreign Minister Abu Hassan Omar said here Thursday.

One will be to get Vietnam to act to stop its people from leaving the country in fishing and other boats.

Another is to get Western and other countries, which have previously accepted some of these people for resettlement, to give a definite commitment on the number of these refugees they will take in within a certain period.

The third is convening an international conference to try to resolve the problem, Abu Hassan told a press conference.

"There is a tendency to forget that the onus of the problem lies with Vietnam and that the problem must be tackled at source," he added.

The six countries, which form the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), have been saddled with the refugee problem for over a decade, ever since the Vietnam war ended.

Malaysia has made it known that it can no longer continue to accept the incessant flow of Vietnamese, whom it regards as illegal immigrants.

There are now about 10,000 Vietnamese boat people in the country awaiting resettlement in third countries and Malaysia has decided to close the Pulau Bidong transit camp for the refugees in April next year.

Pulau Bidong is an island off the eastern state of Terengganu, about 700 km southeast of Vietnam.

Abu Hassan, who will head the 14-member Malaysian delegation to the Bangkok meeting beginning Monday, said ASEAN is concerned over the continuing outflow of people from Vietnam, with an increasing percentage of them being "economic refugees," meaning they do not seek political asylum but rather are looking for better economic conditions elsewhere.

The ASEAN foreign ministers meeting will be followed by meetings with the grouping's "dialogue" partners—Australia, Canada, the European Community, Japan, New Zealand, and the United States—to discuss both political and economic issues.

Abu Hassan indicated that ASEAN will ask Japan to "write off" the appreciation of the Japanese yen over the past few years in the yen credit extended to ASEAN states as part of Japan's aid package.

ASEAN feels the upward revaluation of the yen has "eroded the aid element" of the credit.

Abu Hassan said if Japan cannot control the yen's appreciation then it can look at the terms and conditions of the loans and come up with measures that will balance "the actual money we borrow and the money we give back."

Abu Hassan also said the "cocktail" meeting in Indonesia of the four warring Kampuchean factions is an ASEAN show and the question of superpower involvement will be decided at the ASEAN meeting in Bangkok.

"For the moment, we would like to keep it an ASEAN affair," he added.

He said at the moment, Vietnam and Thailand are the two interested parties named to attend the second stage of the informal meeting or "cocktail party" slated for July 25 in Bogor, 60 km south of Jakarta.

"The meeting is just the beginning," he said, stressing that all the superpowers have a role to play in reaching a political settlement to the nine-year-old Kampuchean conflict, which began when Vietnamese troops entered Phnom Penh to oust the Khmer Rouge. Hanoi installed the Heng Samrin regime, which is not recognised by the UN and many other countries.

He said the superpowers will have to, among others, provide the guarantee for Kampuchea's independence and sovereignty after a political settlement has been reached.

"The idea of the cocktail meeting is for the four warring factions to come together first, to decide for themselves what they want to do." He added. "It is not for other parties to decide for them."

Apart from the Heng Samrin regime, the other three factions—the Khmer Rouge, the group of former Prime Minister Son Sann and the group of Prince Norodom Sihanouk—make up the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK), which is recognised by the UN and ASEAN.

Meanwhile, ASEAN officials said there are some common grounds in the CGDK's eight-point proposal and the five-point proposal of the Indochinese countries on a political solution to the Kampuchean.

Among others, the two proposals call for an independent and sovereign Kampuchea, and the withdrawal of foreign troops from Kampuchean soil.

**Commentary Views U.S. Anti-Palm Oil Bill**  
*BK2906123088 Kuala Lumpur International Service  
in English 0800 GMT 29 Jun 88*

[Station Commentary]

[Text] The U.S. ambassador to Malaysia, Mr John Munjo, said yesterday that the Reagan Administration told the U.S. Congress that it opposed the bill requiring tropical oil, including palm oil, to be described as saturated fat.

Malaysia, the largest producer of palm oil, welcomes this news. But whether an outgoing president and administration has the required influence in U.S. Congress is left to be seen. There have been indications to doubt that it will have the desired effect. Despite the letter to this effect, to the chairman of the Subcommittee on Health and Environment, Mr Henry Waxman, on June 17, 5 days before the hearing of the bill, one Congressman went to the extent of demonstrating a point against palm oil. A point which he knew full well to be untrue in a manner most unbecoming of a congressman in the hearing. Congressmen Dan Glickman poured a bottle of palm oil over his receding hairline to prove that palm oil is a saturated fat. Of course, not a drop fell on his head. He deliberately used fully saturated palm oil. If he had used regular palm oil, he would be a sight with the palm oil dripping from his head and drenched with the golden-colored oil. This is because regular palm oil is 50 percent saturated and the rest is unsaturated. Clearly, Congressman Glickman was trying to amuse his fellow Congressmen more than winning points for the bill he himself offered. From the response of the Congressmen at the hearing, it was evident that he had already won their support even before he put on such a performance.

To treat the bill with such indifference is to disregard what even the Reagan Administration has pointed out for its opposition. Among the reasons for the opposition of the bill are that it blatantly discriminates against imports and protects the domestic oil industry. The bill would also have adverse effect on the economies of Malaysia, Indonesia, and the Philippines, and affect bilateral relations. It also misleads American consumers to the positive health benefit of palm oil. It is rich in Vitamin A and E, and it causes a reduction of up to 38 percent cholesterol in human diet. Again, since half of 200,000 tons of palm oil imported by the U.S. annually are used for non-food items, it meant that Americans only consumed about 1 gram or nine calories of palm oil a day. This is even less than the calories of a teaspoon of sugar.

It is hoped that in the interest of the American consumers, the bill will not be passed. Should the need arise, tropical oil producers would certainly welcome a presidential veto.

**Armed Forces Plans To Modernize, Buy Weapons**  
*BK0107051988 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English*  
0429 GMT 1 Jul 88

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, July 1 (OANA-BERNAMA)—Malaysia is modernising its armed forces and plans to buy new weapons over the next 10 years, a senior Defence Ministry official said Friday.

He said the move was in line with the armed forces "year 2000 perspective plan" drawn up recently to replace some of the aging weaponry currently in service.

The government had agreed in principle to the proposals in the plan, he said, adding however, that whatever equipment to be bought would depend on priorities and the country's financial situation.

The official said the array of weaponry currently needed to update the armed forces included fighter aircraft, air defence missiles, patrol submarines and man-portable anti-tank and anti-aircraft missiles.

The last major purchase of defence equipment was made in the late '70s when armoured personnel carriers and fighting vehicles, several warships, trainer jets and 40 refurbished A-4 Skyhawk fighter aircraft were bought.

The purchases then were made under the armed forces' expansion plan, the official said.

"The emphasis now will be on modernisation, not expansion, in view of the need to have a capable force structure to defend the nation and its strategic interests," the official said.

"What we are planning to get are not sophisticated high technology equipment but basic weaponry needed by any modern defence force," he said.

Evaluation teams had been sent out to various countries over the past few years to look for such equipment.

Sources said a high level military delegation accompanied by treasury officials visited London to look at equipment displayed at a British arms exhibition recently.

A British newspaper reported that Malaysia was interested in such hardware as the advanced Tornado jet fighter, Rapier low-level air defence missile and 155mm Howitzer.

Meanwhile, the Pentagon (the U.S. Defence Department) has approved the sale of F-16 Falcon fighters to Malaysia, subject to Congress endorsement.

A Pentagon statement said that the approval was to allow the Royal Malaysian Air Force to modernise its fighter force and train its pilots and technicians in the operation and maintenance of sophisticated aircraft.

A Defence Ministry spokesman said: "What is happening is that the Pentagon is proposing to Congress to offer the sale of such aircraft to Malaysia.

"This is because the sale of such aircraft needs Congress approval.

"Whether or not we buy, after Congress approval, is another matter."

Sources said that the move by the Pentagon was made following the interest shown by Malaysia in such aircraft about four years ago.

They said the move might also be prompted by Malaysia's approaches to certain European countries for the purchase of their advanced fighter aircraft.

### Singapore

**Singapore Premier To Visit Japan, ROK**  
*OW2906113788 Tokyo KYODO in English 0522 GMT*  
29 Jun 88

[Text] Singapore, June 29 KYODO—Singapore's Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew will visit Japan from July 8 to 14 at the invitation of Takahiro Yokomichi, governor of Hokkaido Prefecture, a Japanese Embassy official said here Wednesday.

Although Lee has visited Japan more than 20 times, he has never been to Hokkaido in northern Japan. He will leave Hokkaido for Tokyo July 13 where he is scheduled to meet Japanese Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita who is expected to brief him on the recent Toronto summit in Canada.

Before his visit to Japan, Lee will pay an official visit to South Korea from Tuesday at the invitation of President No Tae-u.

Both leaders are expected to discuss trade and economic cooperation as well as trade protectionism which both countries face Newly Industrializing Economies (NIEs) nations.

### Cambodia

**Hun Sen Answers Questions on Cambodia**  
*BK3006140488 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1105 GMT*  
30 Jun 88

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK June 30—Chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers Hun Sen frankly answered many questions raised by foreign journalists at a press conference held here this afternoon on the 7th pullout of Vietnamese Army volunteers from Kampuchea.

The press conference was attended by nearly 100 foreign news reporters and cameramen and representatives of the diplomatic corps and international organizations in Phnom Penh.

Representatives of the Phnom Penh radio, Kampuchea News Agency SPK and central and local newspapers were on hand.

Asked about an eventual aftermath of the activities of the Pol Potists and other Khmer factions after the withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteer troops, Hun Sen said:

"The Pol Potists are launching a big propaganda campaign on the so-called 'strategic opportunity in 1990'. But their activities have reduced to the level of small groups against the Kampuchean civilians. They are not able to achieve their goal or reverse the situation by military means. Following the 6th withdrawal of Vietnamese Army volunteers at the end of last year, an important one as compared with the previous years, we have noted down the weakening activities of the Pol Potists and other Khmer opposition factions."

Asked about whether there are some fears among the Kampuchean people about the withdrawal of some 50,000 Vietnamese Army volunteers from Kampuchea, Chairman Hun Sen said:

"We decided to effect a large-scale pullout of Vietnamese Army volunteers and their command this year after having long discussions with our Vietnamese friends. This decision shows our high sense of responsibility as it is based on the real situation in our country. The pullout will not affect the situation in the whole country as well as regions concerned."

"If there exist some fears of the pullout they are only the fears of those who have been accustomed to counting on Vietnamese Army volunteers and who have not yet enhanced the spirit of self-reliance and self-support."

On the participation of the PRK in the "cocktail party" in Jakarta, Hun Sen said:

"The People's Republic of Kampuchea has always stood for the settlement of the Kampuchean problem through negotiations. It will continue to do its utmost for this objective. I myself have participated in the two rounds of talks with Prince Norodom Sihanouk, and I am ready to resume the talks. But, some certain circles are trying to cause obstacles to the talks and they are even seeking to turn the 'cocktail party' in Jakarta into a meeting between Vietnam and Sihanouk. Such an attempt will only lead the peace initiative into an impasse."

"The People's Republic of Kampuchea is prepared to take part in the 'cocktail party' if the party will not be turned into a meeting between Vietnam and Sihanouk or between Vietnam and the tripartite coalition government. We vehemently condemn all dark plots and moves toward this goal and we persist in the original formula as agreed upon by Vietnam and Indonesia in Ho Chi Minh City."

Asked about the current trend toward the planned "cocktail party" and its eventual results, Hun Sen said:

"The political climate is propitious for such a meeting. If it takes place it may yield certain results. The fact is that all concerned parties have raised common questions and their efforts are how to tackle with them."

On Prince Norodom Sihanouk's proposal for an international force to maintain peace in Kampuchea, the PRK leader said:

"We have rejected that proposal. It is seen as an attempt to replace the armed forces of one country by those of others. If Prince Sihanouk's proposal is accepted, the Kampuchean situation will be evolved similar to the situation in Lebanon in which the conflict will be interminable. With regard to international control, we accept the sending of an international committee to Kampuchea to observe the pullout of Vietnamese Army volunteers and supervise the implementation of an eventual agreement reached by the Khmer parties and the holding of free general elections."

Asked about the role to be played by the UN organization in the search for a peaceful solution to the Kampuchean conflict, Chairman Hun Sen said that the PRK Government has always welcomed all efforts of the UN and its secretary general personally for a peaceful solution to the Kampuchean issue. He added that the PRK has also supported Prince Sihanouk's proposal for a meeting of the warring Khmer parties with the participation of leaders of the Nonaligned Movement and Yassir 'Arafat.

On the exclusion of Pol Pot's close associates in a political solution to the Kampuchean problem, Hun Sen said:

"Pol Pot and Ieng Sary have been condemned for their genocidal crimes. Other associates of Pol Pot will be decided by the Kampuchean people: whether they will be brought to the Afghan conflict will be applied to the Kampuchean problem, Chairman Hun Sen noted [sentence as received]:

"The situation in Kampuchea and that in Afghanistan have one thing in common: both badly need a political solution. However, the solution to the Afghan conflict cannot be used as a model for the settlement of the Kampuchean issue. In Afghanistan there has been no crimes of genocide whereas in Kampuchea Pol Pot has perpetrated such horrendous crimes against his own people."

Asked about the problem of Kampuchean refugees along the Thai-Kampuchean border, the PRK leader said his government has paid much attention to this issue. The PRK has worked with the UN High Commission for Refugees and asked the latter to help those Kampucheans who are desirous of repatriating from Thailand. One important thing, he noted, is that civilian refugees should be separated from armed elements.

On the PRK's intention to release Thai civilians and troops captured on Kampuchean soil, Chairman Hun Sen pointed out that this decision is a demonstration of the PRK's goodwill and its humanitarian policy and that about 150 Thai civilians and soldiers, all of them were captured on Kampuchean soil, will be released soon as the PRK Government has worked with the International Red Cross for the date and formalities of the release.

The press conference took place in an atmosphere of cordiality and frankness.

**SRV Pullout Said To Confirm KPRAF Strength**  
*BK3006120588 Phnom Penh Domestic Service  
in Cambodian 1300 GMT 29 Jun 88*

[Station commentary: "Goodwill From a Position of Strength and Victory"]

[Text] Over the past few days, public opinion in the region and the world at large has been voicing broad support for the decision of the PRK and SRV governments to withdraw 50,000 Vietnamese Army volunteers in 1988 and especially their unprecedented decision to pull back to Vietnam the Vietnamese volunteer army command in Cambodia. This withdrawal of the command is the first and final move of its kind. It also constitutes clear proof of the unwavering position and goodwill of the PRK and SRV. It particularly shows the maturity and firmness of the Cambodian revolution which is advancing steadily with each passing day.

The Cambodian revolution stands at a position of strength and victory. The KPRAF, including the regular, regional, police, and militia forces, have matured and grown up gradually both in number and quality. The people from all strata have massively contributed to all revolutionary activities. In particular, they have actively participated in the building of villages and communes, enabling the latter to become strong and solid. The serious consequences in the socioeconomic structure created by the genocidal Pol Pot regime have been persistently combatted and overcome. Immense revolutionary gains have been won thanks to the correct leadership and line of the KPRP together with the timely and effective assistance of the SRV, LPDR, the Soviet Union, and other fraternal socialist countries. The miraculous rebirth and steady advance of the PRK have brought its prestige to new heights in the international arena. All plots and adventurist acts of the reactionary enemies who attempted to reverse the situation of the Cambodian revolution have been unmasked and frustrated one after another by the forces of the masses and people from all strata which have united as one around the banner of the party and front and have actively participated in the revolutionary movement, creating brilliant feats in national defense and reconstruction. This has all contributed to the past six partial withdrawals of Vietnamese Army volunteers, and this year 50,000 more Vietnamese Army volunteers together with their command in Cambodia will be repatriated.

The presence of the Vietnamese Army volunteers came about at the urgent request of the Cambodian government and people. Besides helping to liberate the Cambodian people from the danger of the Pol Pot genocide, the Vietnamese Army volunteers have also assisted the Cambodian people in defending and building the Cambodian motherland. As ever, the Vietnamese Army volunteers have respected the independence and sovereignty of Cambodia. The three missions to help Cambodia in the past decades clearly prove this to be true. This time again, all Vietnamese Army volunteers will withdraw from Cambodia in 1990 as promised; and this withdrawal may even be completed ahead of schedule if a political solution to the Cambodian issue can be realized sooner. Moreover, this withdrawal of the Vietnamese Army volunteers must proceed along with the elimination of the criminal Pol Pot and his close lieutenants.

The withdrawal of 50,000 Vietnamese Army volunteers and of their command in Cambodia this year constitutes a serious counterattack against all the despicable slanderous maneuvers of the international reactionaries of all stripes who have all along attempted to return the genocidal Pol Pot gang to Cambodia for a second time. In particular, the withdrawal of the Vietnamese volunteer army command has shown the unprecedented strengthening of the Cambodia-Vietnam-Laos strategic alliance which is a decisive factor for the victory of the revolution in each Indochinese country. Furthermore, it has allowed both national and international public opinion to correctly assess the real situation in Cambodia.

Lately, social and political personalities, leaders, and journalists of socialist and progressive countries the world over have warmly welcomed, supported, and praised the goodwill and noble decision of the PRK and SRV.

During a meeting with SRV Ambassador to Australia Comrade Tran Quan Anh on 3 May, a representative of the Australian Foreign Ministry stressed that the withdrawal of Vietnamese Army volunteers from Cambodia in 1988, the sending home of their command from Cambodia, and the pulling back of troops 30 km from the Cambodian-Thai border constitutes an important decision and a favorable signal for the settlement of the Cambodian problem.

The Cuban papers GRANMA and PROLETARIAT noted that there have been six withdrawals of Vietnamese Army volunteers so far, and in 1988 50,000 more troops will be withdrawn and their command will also be repatriated. This is in line with the national reconciliation policy of the PRK and is part of the efforts made by Cambodia, Vietnam, and Laos aimed at promoting dialogue among Cambodian factions and countries in the region in order to find out a political solution for the Cambodian problem.

As for the Japanese parliamentary delegation headed by Sakurachi, chairman of the Japan-Vietnam Friendship Parliamentary League, which just completed a visit to

Vietnam, it warmly welcomed the decision of the PRK and SRV on the seventh partial withdrawal of Vietnamese Army volunteers from Cambodia and also expressed its desire to settle the Cambodian problem on the basis of peaceful negotiation and national reconciliation.

No one can distort the sincerity of the decision taken by the PRK and SRV. The decision to withdraw the Vietnamese Army volunteers from Cambodia was made by virtue of the agreement between the parties and governments of the two countries and in light of the development of the Cambodian revolution. It was not taken due to pressure from anybody. The PRK declares itself ready to speed up the withdrawal of all Vietnamese Army volunteers ahead of the projected deadline. However, at the same time, we also resolutely demand that a reasonable solution for the Cambodian problem be found as soon as possible. In particular, this solution must be made on the basis of the national reconciliation policy and the 5-point political solution put forth by the PRK not long ago. We continue to regard that the agreement between Vietnam and Indonesia in Ho Chi Minh City in July 1987 and the two meetings in France between Comrade Council of Ministers Chairman Hun Sen and Prince Norodom Sihanouk as a path leading toward the settlement of this problem.

The Cambodian people wish to live in peace and national reconciliation. Their firm desire is to have an appropriate political solution for the Cambodian problem. However, the Cambodian people do not want to see anyone using the Cambodian problem as a pretext to undermine their own rebirth. They will always continue to uphold the sense of self-reliance and to take charge of the defense task themselves when all Vietnamese Army volunteers are withdrawn. All perfidious plots and moves cannot shake the determination of the Cambodian people. On the contrary, all untoward acts will be countered accordingly.

#### **Hun Sen Receives Jakarta Meeting Invitation**

*BK0107045588 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0422 GMT 1 Jul 88*

[Text] Phnom Penh, 1 Jul (SPK)—Hun Sen, chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs, received on Thursday morning an invitation to attend the cocktail party planned for the end of this month in Jakarta.

The invitation was sent by Indonesian Minister of Foreign Affairs Ali Alatas through the Indonesian Embassy in Hanoi.

#### **UN Secretary General's Special Envoy Arrives**

*BK0107043488 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 30 Jun 88*

[Text] At 1000 this morning, the UN secretary general's special envoy, Rafeuddin Ahmed, the deputy UN secretary general, and his delegation arrived in the PRK for talks with Cambodian leaders on a number of current important issues in the PRK.

Greeting the delegation at Pochentong airport were Comrade Bo Rasi, PRK deputy foreign minister, and many cadres from the Foreign Ministry.

#### **Meets With Hun Sen**

*BK0107121688 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1100 GMT 1 Jun 88*

[Text] In the afternoon of 30 June, Comrade Hun Sen, Political Bureau member of the KPRP Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of foreign affairs of the PRK, granted a cordial and friendly audience to His Excellency Ahmed, UN deputy secretary general and special envoy of UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar.

Speaking on this occasion, Comrade Hun Sen expressed a cordial and warm welcome to His Excellency Ahmed, saying that this was the first time a UN official in charge of political affairs had paid a visit to Cambodia and brought with him a draft overall political solution to the Cambodian problem.

Comrade Hun Sen stressed that all solutions to the Cambodian problem must absolutely guarantee the non-return of the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime. Concerning the quest for a solution to the Cambodian problem, he was of the opinion that the United Nations should help promote a meeting between Cambodian parties first in order to resolve the Cambodian problem because this is the most decisive factor in the search for a Cambodian solution, for should the Cambodian parties fail to meet and reach an agreement first, no countries nor any kind of international conference can settle the Cambodian problem.

Comrade Hun Sen added that in order to resolve the Cambodian problem in a fair and reasonable manner, the interests of the Cambodian people and the real situation taking place in Cambodia at present should be taken into consideration.

Concerning the question of the Cambodian refugees in Thai territory, Comrade Hun Sen clearly pointed out that it is preferable to move all refugee camps away from and outside the pressure of the armed forces with the main objective of protecting the refugees and allowing them to express their true desire about their return to the motherland. He went on to stress that whether these Cambodian refugees can or cannot return is not the fault of the PRK side.

Concerning the turning of the Cambodian-Thai border into a zone of peace and friendship, the comrade Council of Ministers chairman informed His Excellency Ahmed of the many good-will proposals the PRK side has made to the Thai side, citing for instance the recent decision by the PRK and SRV to move Vietnamese troops 30 km away from the Cambodian-Thai frontier. In this connection, Comrade Hun Sen urged the United Nations to help bring about negotiations between the

PRK and the Kingdom of Thailand dealing with the Cambodian refugee question and the border question between the two countries in the same way as the United Nations did in Afghanistan and Pakistan. The United Nations should have a more constructive attitude toward the Cambodian conflict. It should not behave as it has over the past 9 years, which has resulted in the long-standing stalemate.

In conclusion, Comrade Hun Sen regarded this discussion as an initial result of the meeting between the UN special emissary and the Government of the PRK. He held that the United Nations should continue seeking to understand all the points upon which all the Cambodian parties agree or do not agree with each other.

In his reply, His Excellency Ahmed expressed satisfaction with this meeting, paid careful attention to the stand of the PRK in the quest for solutions to the Cambodian and other problems, and promised to convey his findings to the UN secretary general.

This discussion proceeded in a pleasant atmosphere of cordiality and frankness.

During his stay in the PRK, His Excellency Ahmed met with Comrade Dit Munti, first deputy minister of foreign affairs, and was honored at a banquet hosted by Comrade Kong Sam-ol, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers. He also visited the Tuol Sleng center of genocide, the museum, and the former royal palace.

At both their arrival and departure, His Excellency Ahmed and his party were greeted by Comrade Mrs Bo Rasi, deputy minister of foreign affairs and several other foreign ministry officials. The delegation left Phnom Penh on 1 July after completing its 2-day visit to the PRK.

#### **Sim Ka Receives Soviet Friendship Delegation**

*BK3006092288 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0459 GMT 29 Jun 88*

[Text] Phnom Penh, 29 Jun (SPK)—Sim Ka, member of the KPRP Central Committee, vice chairman of the party's Control Commission, and chairman of the Cambodia-USSR Friendship Association, recently received in Phnom Penh a delegation of the Moscow branch of the USSR-Cambodia Friendship Society, led by Vladimir Aleksey Domin [name as received], director of the Institute of International Relations in Moscow, on visit to Cambodia.

Sim Ka informed his guests of the current all-around development in Cambodia, development which, according to him, is due to the assistance of fraternal socialist countries, including the Soviet Union.

He said he is happy with the development of the relations of solidarity, friendship, and cooperation between the two mass organizations.

For his part, after informing the Cambodian leader of the restructuring policy in the Soviet Union, Vladimir Aleksey affirmed that the USSR-Cambodia Friendship Society will do its best to strengthen the USSR-Cambodia relations of friendship, solidarity, and cooperation.

#### **Delegation Led by Men Sam-an Returns From GDR**

*BK2906130288 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1109 GMT 29 Jun 88*

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK June 29—A Kampuchean party and state delegation returned to Phnom Penh yesterday after attending the international conference held in Berlin on the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones.

The delegation led by Men Sam-an, Politburo member of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea [PRPK] Central Committee and president of its Commission for Organization, was welcomed home at Pochentong Airport by Ney Pena, Politburo member of the PRPK Central Committee and minister of interior; Yos Son, member of the PRPK Central Committee and president of its Commission for External Relations; and Rolf Dach, GDR ambassador to Kampuchea.

During its stay in the GDR, the Kampuchean delegation held separate talks with a delegation of the GDR; a delegation of the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) headed by its president Yasir 'Arafat; a delegation of the Republic of India by Baby Marian Alemander, president of Federation of Democratic Youth Union of India; a delegation of Zimbabwe led by Mokombe Nolan Chipso, president of the senate; a delegation of the Republic of Angola led by Da Silva Moura Venancio, representative of the Angolan president and deputy minister of foreign affairs; and a delegation of the Republic of Mali headed by Dialo Bou-baca, deputy general secretary of the Democratic Union of the Malian People.

Men Sam-an was elected co-president of the Commission of the Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zones.

#### **Chea Sim Attends Buddhist Meeting for Peace**

*BK3006094288 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0534 GMT 28 Jun 88*

[Text] Phnom Penh, 28 Jun (SPK)—Buddhist monks and believers from various localities in the country recently met at a monastery in Phnom Penh to pray for peace.

Chea Sim, member of the Political Bureau of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the National Assembly and of the KUFNCD National Council, honored with his presence the ceremony which was jointly organized by the KUFNCD National Council and the Cambodian Committee of Asian Buddhists for Peace (ABCP) to spread Peace Wave and support the Third Special Session of the UN General Assembly on Disarmament.

On behalf of Cambodian believers, Superior Bonze Tep Vong expressed his ardent desire to live in peace and friendship and to see Southeast Asia transformed into a zone of peace, stability, and cooperation.

Like peace- and justice-loving people and believers the world over, he affirmed that Cambodian Buddhists echo the 22d Peace Wave and fully support the Third Special Session of the UN General Assembly on Disarmament.

He also expressed his support to the fourth summit in Moscow between Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and U.S. President Reagan, and to the Soviet-U.S. treaty on eliminating medium-range nuclear missiles (INF).

**Thai Violations in Week Ending 18 June**  
*BK2506070888 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0410 GMT 25 Jun 88*

[Text] Phnom Penh, 25 Jun (SPK)—In the week ending on 18 June, Thai troops daily fired hundreds of artillery shells on Hills 551 and 505 (Battambang Province), and Hill 310 (Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province).

From its side, Thai aircraft of L-19, A-37, and C-130 made several reconnaissance flights over the border areas of Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey and Battambang Provinces.

In the meantime, the Kampuchean border-guards, in mopping-up operations, put out of action 67 Khmer reactionary troops who infiltrated into Cambodia from Thailand and seized 31 guns, 78 mines, and a quantity of war equipment.

**Briefs**

**Cooperation Memo With Hungary**

Phnom Penh SPK June 27—A memo on planning cooperation between Kampuchea and Hungary was signed in Phnom Penh recently by Keo Samut, Kampuchean deputy minister of planning, and Georgy Doro, vice president of the Hungarian National Planning Commission, who was in Kampuchea on a friendship visit. Under the memo, the two sides will review the economic situation in Kampuchea and work out plans for bilateral cooperation in the production of rubber, soybean, maize and other products. They will expand goods exchange and economic cooperation in various fields. The Hungarian guests left here on June 23 after a five-day visit. While here they toured some economic and cultural establishments in Phnom Penh and in Takeo province. [Text] *[BK2706124188 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1108 GMT 27 Jun 88]*

**VODK Appeals for Continued Pressure on Vietnam**

*BK3006110088 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 29 Jun 88*

[Station commentary: "The Cambodian People Appeal to the International Community to Continue Bringing All-Around Pressure to Bear on the Hanoi Authorities in Order To Force Them To Withdraw Their Troops Completely and Unconditionally From Cambodia in Accordance With the UN Resolutions"]

[Text] Presently, the whole international community, especially the ASEAN countries, have made great efforts in every possible way to seek a speedy and final settlement of the Cambodian problem to definitively end the misery of the Cambodian people and the tense situation as well as the instability in the region. They have pointed out the necessity of the withdrawal of all the Vietnamese aggressor troops from Cambodia to allow the Cambodian people to determine their destiny themselves in conformity with the UN resolutions. The ASEAN countries consider this a key problem and a necessary prerequisite to a solution for a political settlement of the Cambodian problem. It is also an important issue which needs to be discussed in all aspects of negotiations on the Cambodian problem.

As for the Cambodian people and the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea as well as all the resistance forces jointly fighting the Vietnamese aggressors on the battlefield for the survival of the nation, they also have a unique wish—the total withdrawal of the Vietnamese aggressor troops from Cambodia so the Cambodian people can determine their destiny themselves without any external interference in compliance with the nine United Nations resolutions.

It is because of the Hanoi authorities' nearly 10 year war of aggression that the Cambodian people have lost their livelihood and have suffered infinitely. The over 100,000 Vietnamese troops together with their thousands and thousands of officials and people, making a total of nearly 1 million Vietnamese staying in Cambodia, have killed and are killing the Cambodian people by every possible method, with conventional weapons as well as toxic chemicals, and barbarously and cruelly causing them to suffer starvation, hardship, and oppression. It is because of this violent crime of the Vietnamese aggressors that over 2 million Cambodian people have been killed and several thousand others have been forced to flee from their lands, houses, and villages to live in the jungle or foreign countries, particularly in Thailand. Despite the Cambodian people's suffering, the Vietnamese aggressors are still not satisfied. They continue to fire the artillery shells to kill Cambodian refugees being sheltered at the various refugee camps along the Thai border and inside the Thai territory.

So long as the Vietnamese troops remain in Cambodia, this country cannot be safe, peaceful, and independent, and the Cambodian people will continue to suffer and

lose their livelihood. In this situation, how can the Cambodian people enjoy their right to self-determination and achieve national reconciliation if they do not even have the right to survive? Subsequently, how can the Cambodian problem be resolved? The Cambodian people, in fact, do not like war but peace. However, the Cambodian people, the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea, and all the national resistance forces are forced to struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors for the country's survival and independence and right to self-determination of their people.

In the past, the Hanoi authorities practised a number of various deceitful tricks in the settlement of the Cambodian problem, such as tricks about troop pullout or tricks about negotiations, but they are still not willing to withdraw their troops from Cambodia and always have this or that pretext, or eliminate this or that person, and so on. Moreover, the reality on the battlefield has also clearly shown that the Hanoi authorities will never remove their troops from Cambodia. They continue to wage their war to occupy Cambodia and cruelly and savagely massacre the Cambodian people. Consequently, the struggle between the Cambodian people, the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea, and all the national resistance forces and the Vietnamese aggressor troops is being fiercely carried on.

Therefore, the Cambodian people would like to appeal to all peace- and justice-loving countries the world over to continue maintaining their principled stand and jointly bring multifaceted and stronger pressure to bear on the Hanoi authorities to force them to withdraw their aggressor troops completely and unconditionally from Cambodia to allow the Cambodian people to decide their destiny themselves without any external interference.

This is the only way to settle the Cambodian problem so that the Cambodian people can enjoy safety, peace, and independence, and be able to decide their affairs for themselves, and so Southeast Asia can recover security, peace, and lasting stability as well.

**Vietnam Urged To Accept CGDK Proposals**  
*BK0107022988 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 30 Jun 88*

[Station commentary: "Vietnam's Propaganda on the Current Deceitful Troop Pullout Is the Same Old Trick the World Has Been Exposing and Condemning"]

[Text] In the past few days, the Hanoi Vietnamese propaganda machine has been lying to people about Vietnam's deceitful troop pullout from Cambodia. The Vietnamese said this or that number of Vietnamese soldiers are being withdrawn from this or that area in Cambodia and these troops also took part in parades in Phnom Penh.

Various international observers note that Vietnam's propaganda method on the current Vietnamese troop pullout is no different from the previous ones. It is the same old and outdated trick witnessed many times before. The Vietnamese only say, approximately, they are pulling out this or that number of soldiers from a province, but they dare not allow anyone to see the positions or areas from which these troops are being withdrawn. The Vietnamese also dare not reveal the units which have been withdrawn.

People say Vietnam has claimed it has pulled out its forces six times already from Cambodia but the number of Vietnamese troops in Cambodia remains the same. Vietnamese units, which people know have been fighting in Cambodia for many years such as the 330th, 309th, 4th, 5th, 7701th, 7704th, and 7705th divisions, are still fighting in Cambodia. Vietnam says this time, up to 50,000 soldiers will be pulled out. If this is true, it will affect the majority of Vietnamese divisions fighting in Cambodia. However, Vietnam still dares not reveal the units to be withdrawn. This has made people skeptical about Vietnam's troop pullout.

Furthermore, after Vietnam announced the withdrawal of 50,000 troops, the international community and countries in the region have demanded a rigorous international supervision of this troop pullout. However, Vietnam dares not allow this. As in the past, it still uses the same old trick: a number of soldiers were ordered to take part in parades for journalists to see and photograph in Phnom Penh. This method cannot confirm a genuine troop pullout because nobody has enough time to check this Vietnamese troop pullout. Journalists can see or photograph this parade of Vietnamese troops only for a short time in Phnom Penh; they cannot follow the Vietnamese troops' activities through to the end, let alone check the dispatch of fresh Vietnamese troops to Cambodia. In the past, Vietnam only gathered their troops for the parade for journalists to see in Phnom Penh. Once seen and photographed and as soon as the parade has gone past the journalists, the troops returned to the Cambodian battlefields.

Therefore, Vietnam's current troop pullout is nothing new. It is just a deceitful lie as before. If Vietnam is sincere in solving the Cambodian problem politically and really wants to pull out its forces from Cambodia, it should not hesitate to accept the recent troop pullout plan, dated 25 June 1988, proposed by Democratic Kampuchea President Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and the CGDK. This plan requires Vietnam to pull out all its troops from Cambodia in three stages in a set period of time and under the international community's control and supervision. Following the second phase of Vietnam's troop pullout, the Phnom Penh regime and the state of Democratic Kampuchea would be dissolved and a provisional quadripartite government set up under Samdech Norodom Sihanouk's leadership. The provisional quadripartite government has the task of organizing direct, free, and general elections under international

control and supervision to elect a constitutional parliament whose task is to prepare a state constitution and choose a name for the state, national anthem, national flag, political regime, administration, economy, finance, culture, education, and information.

This plan is clear and just and is the most flexible way to solve the Cambodian problem and which provides maximum advantage to Vietnam and its propped up puppets in Phnom Penh. If the Hanoi Vietnamese refuse to accept this troop pullout plan and the one on a solution to the Cambodian problem, no matter how loud the Vietnamese are shouting about their troop pullout, no one would believe them. The world will continue to put all-around pressure on Vietnam until it agrees to solve the Cambodian problem with the CGDK and really pulls out its forces from Cambodia to let the Cambodian people decide their own destiny themselves in accordance with UN resolutions.

#### **Sihanouk Receives Foreign Diplomats**

*BK0107041188 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 30 Jun 88*

[Text] On 27 June at a base of the ANS, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk received credentials from ambassadors of Mauritania, Yugoslavia, Egypt, Guinea, Bangladesh, and Pakistan. His Excellency Khieu Samphan, vice president of Democratic Kampuchea in charge of foreign affairs; His Excellencies Son Sen and Im Chudet, ministers and members of the Coordinating Committee for National Defense; and His Excellency Bun Say, minister and member of the Coordinating Committee for Economy; and Prince Norodom Ranariddh, representative of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk in Cambodia and Asia and commander in chief of the ANS, also attended this ceremony.

Samdech Sihanouk warmly thanked the ambassadors and asked them to convey the most profound gratitude of the Cambodian people, the CGDK, and his own, to their respective heads of state, people, and governments. The samdech separately said to these ambassadors that the fact that they have come to present their credentials in the liberated zone is evidence of the continued warm support of their heads of state and governments to the Cambodian people's struggle for national liberation. The samdech also took this fine opportunity to inform the ambassadors of the all-around development of the Cambodian people's struggle, and there should be talks between Cambodia and Vietnam.

The samdech also said: Concerning the unofficial meeting in Jakarta, myself, Their Excellencies Vice President Khieu Samphan and Prime Minister Son Sann will attend the talks with Vietnam to solve the Cambodian problem. Whether the unofficial meeting in Jakarta at the end of July is successful or not depends on Vietnam.

He also said if Vietnam restores independence to Cambodia, the latter will not ask for war compensation and will sign a friendship agreement with Vietnam. Cambodia can also provide some rice and fish to Vietnam.

On the night of 27 June, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and Monique Sihanouk hosted a brilliant reception in honor of the new ambassadors to Democratic Kampuchea.

#### **VOK on Need To Dissolve Phnom Penh Regime**

*BK0107085488 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0430 GMT 1 Jul 88*

[Political commentary: "Possibilities of Dissolving the Heng Samrin Regime"]

[Text] According to a recent statement by Heng Samrin, the Vietnamese-installed Heng Samrin regime in Phnom Penh has lately claimed that it is in control of Cambodia, that it is the legitimate representative of the Cambodian people, and that it will never dissolve itself. Similar claims have been made over the past few years, but what is unusual this time is that Vietnam has announced that it is prepared to withdraw all its troops from Cambodia and the Heng Samrin regime has declared that it is going to replace Vietnam in controlling Cambodia. We would like to recall that the Vietnamese communist Heng Samrin regime created by Vietnam to control Cambodia is part of Vietnam's policy of aggression in Cambodia. This regime has no root whatsoever among the Cambodian people, for it depends entirely on Vietnam which makes all the decisions for it. Therefore, by its very nature this regime is a Vietnamese ruling apparatus in Cambodia. It owes its life to Vietnam. To dissolve or to retain this regime is for Vietnam to decide, not Heng Samrin, nor Hun Sen.

We do not know exactly what decision Vietnam is going to take, but taking the effort to solve the Cambodian problem into consideration, we see that keeping the Heng Samrin regime certainly is an obstacle to any agreement. In fact, no agreement would be possible, for the Heng Samrin regime is a Vietnamese ruling regime created and installed by Vietnam. Therefore, once Vietnam withdraws, it must be dissolved. This arrangement is the only way toward any agreement by all the parties concerned and most particularly toward restoring genuine independence, sovereignty, and neutrality in Cambodia.

Any Cambodian with true Cambodian blood running in his veins would surely welcome the opportunity to determine his own destiny himself. This is the goal of the current struggle of the Cambodian people. Therefore, in search of a solution to the Cambodian problem, it is necessary to dissolve this illegal Heng Samrin ruling regime. If Vietnam really wants to solve the Cambodian problem, it must agree to dissolve this regime without any regret or hesitation, for this is the only way out for Vietnam.

Vietnam must have known very well that the Cambodians are not as naive as to let Vietnam drag them by the nose toward their graves by submissively accepting this Vietnamese ruling regime in Cambodia and doing nothing but pray and wait for their day of judgment.

Regarding the situation in Vietnam at present, Vietnam is seriously seeking solutions for its economic rehabilitation and is trying to make up for its mistake in coming to occupy Cambodia so as to enable itself to tackle its economic problem. If Vietnam wants to end the Cambodian problem, it must also end its regime in Cambodia, that is the Heng Samrin regime. This is the path toward allowing the people to choose a regime of their own liking. The solution to this end is quite easy: Vietnam withdraws its troops, a UN peace-keeping force is brought in to ensure order in Cambodia, the current Heng Samrin regime is dissolved and becomes one of the Khmer factions, and a general election is called in Cambodia under the supervision of the United Nations for the Cambodian people to choose their leaders and a ruling regime that really represent the Cambodian nation.

Vietnam must know that preserving the Heng Samrin regime is the only obstacle for Vietnam. If Vietnam wants to find a solution to end the Cambodian problem, it must implement the above-mentioned formula, for Cambodians simply cannot accept any sham Cambodian ruling regime.

**150 Cambodian Soldiers Desert in June**  
*BK3006021088 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 29 Jun 88*

[Excerpt] On 18 June, 50 patriotic Cambodian soldiers posted in Pheas village, Sambuor commune, Mongkolborei District, Battambang Province deserted the Vietnamese rank and went home. They brought along with them guns and ammunition to join forces with our nation and people in order to fight and wipe out the Vietnamese enemy aggressors. And on 24 June, 100 more patriotic Cambodian soldiers stationed at Pailin on Pailin battlefield deserted the Vietnamese rank and went home. They also brought along with them guns and ammunition to join hands with our nation and people in order to fight and destroy the Vietnamese enemy aggressors. [passage omitted]

**Philippines**

**Ramos, Enrile Interview on Bases, Other Issues**  
*HK3006141588 Quezon City GMA 7 Radio-Television Arts Network in English 1430 GMT 29 June 88*

["Straight from the Shoulder" TV program hosted by Luis Beltran with guests Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos and opposition Senator Juan Ponce Enrile—live, location not given]

[Excerpts] [Beltran] Secretary Ramos, you know you project this image of being totally unflappable. Where does it come from? You have an almost ideal family life,

I think. There's hardly anything that seems to stir you up. We have looked at you when the forces of those trying to overthrow the government were at the gates of your military camps, and yet not one time have we ever seen you panic. Where does it come from?

[Ramos] Well, I guess it is my very strong belief in our country and its future, Louie, as well as confidence in the people that work with me, as well as—and this is what a soldier believes in—conviction in the cause that he defends.

[Beltran] Most of the people around you are practically clones of Secretary Ramos, in that respect. [Ramos laughs] During the coups d'etat, for example, they never got excited. They don't want to seem to want to get into the newspapers, like some other military men in the past. Right now I think, if you take a poll of the people watching us and say, name the generals or the colonels or the men of Ramos, they would have a hard time. Is this deliberate? Do you tell them: No publicity, keep your noses clean, and that's it?

[Ramos] I think it is just arising from the fact that they know they have a job to do and they just do it, without any expectation of publicity or capturing the limelight; because for as long as they do their jobs well, I am happy with that and they get their just appreciation from me. If they don't, well, they also get it the other way.

[Beltran] The reason I ask that is I had lunch with one of your colonels today—a colonel attached to your staff. I asked him: How come you guys never get any publicity? And he said exactly the same words you just said. He said: You know, we're like General Ramos. We just do our jobs. We don't expect to get in the newspapers about it and that's enough satisfaction.

[Ramos] Well, you know Louie, you mentioned something about the presidency. I feel the same way also about being pushed into that probability, and I am very reluctant about being considered as a candidate. In fact I have kept saying all along, and I am still saying it now on your program, that I am not a candidate.

[Beltran] Well, I don't think anyone ever really is a candidate until nomination time comes along. Most people believe that the presidency isn't something you seek; it falls into your lap as an act of God. It may happen.

[Ramos] Well, the fact is there are, however, some people who think they should be candidates and who are saying that I am a candidate. And so that's the difference between them and me. [Laughs]

[Beltran] You mention people who think that they should be candidates are trying to put you into the presidency also, perhaps to deflect the fire?

[Ramos] I think that's quite obvious.

[Beltran] Say, we won't talk about the presidency just yet. But I've been following your statements, your speeches. You just made a speech, I think, today or yesterday. And then you gave an interview in the United States where you gave a time frame. That same time frame appeared in your speech today and in the interview you gave in the United States. Today, in your speech, you said we have to achieve a military victory within a 3-year period. When you were in the United States, you said you expected to leave the government service or retire between 2 to 3 years. Why this time frame?

[Ramos] I did not really say that in the States. What I said is that we need 2-3 years to put in place all the things that this government needs to establish for the good of the people, especially the economic recovery program, so that after all the big deals and the big investments have been made, then Mr. and Mrs. Juan de la Cruz down there at the grass roots can also enjoy the fruits of this economic recovery. The GNP [gross national product] growth and others must be translated into a better quality of life for the people in the barangays.

[Beltran] Do you think statistics are nice things to talk about but ultimately the end of it has to be felt in the lower portions?

[Ramos] Yes, of course. Now in terms of the military situation, I think it is the president herself who has set the timetable because in early 1987, after the cease-fire period with the Communist Party of the Philippines [CPP]-NPA-NDF, she said: Well let's now hold the sword of war and let's finish this problem within my term. Of course, we are giving ourselves in the defense department and the Armed Forces of the Philippines [AFP] a little elbow room by trying to finish the job even earlier.

[Beltran] Even before her term ends?

[Ramos] Yes. Beyond that, of course, all the other related programs that are part of the government's overall counterinsurgency program must also be in place.

[Beltran] In your speech, I don't know if it is today or yesterday, you mentioned that the CPP-NPA sees a strategic offensive attack by 1990?

[Ramos] No, that is what they would like to take place. That is their plan. In fact, they are now trying very hard to reach the so-called stalemate stage, but they are still far from that. They created a substage in the defensive stage in their so-called protracted war. They call this the strategic counter offensive substage of the defensive stage, because I think they have been very much delayed in reaching this stalemate stage where they achieve a parity with the AFP. They have put out a 6-year program dating, I think, from early 1986. Some of these documents were caught in Zambales when Bartolome Quizon, then the top-ranking NPA commander in Central Luzon, was captured in September 1987. Those documents were part of the minutes of a plenum of [words

indistinct]. They also would like to put up a candidate for the next presidential elections; not necessarily their own but they may support somebody who is already there.

[Beltran] So, part of the 6-year program is by 1992 they themselves are going to support a presidential candidate?

[Ramos] Yes. That is very logical in their revolutionary system because they start building from the grass roots. They have now these so-called Barangay Revolutionary Committees [BRC] which are present in what we call the influenced barangays in our country—roughly 8 percent of 42,000 barangays are supposed to have that BRC already. Then they are trying to build up to the municipal associations. When they have several of these associations they create what they call a provisional government in a province. So, actually, they keep on planning. But in reality, on the ground, they don't have much of this.

[Beltran] So, what they are trying to do is to parallel the organizational structure of our own government. They go upwards from the barangay, and in 1992, the presidency.

[Ramos] Well, this is a pattern of communist revolutionary warfare all over the world. They try to put this in many of the countries in South East Asia. I think in Vietnam they succeeded.

[Beltran] You mentioned that they are on the provincial structure. Are they in the national government structure? Have they had any influence in, say, Congress, the Senate, in any department of the government? Has their influence reached to that level?

[Ramos] Well, it is very possible because they start from the bottom. Of course, they also have an initiative at the top, but it is also a reality now that they have some kind of an international office that carries out their solidarity work, fund-raising work, propaganda work, party-to-people work abroad. So, they are now trying to create the semblance of a government with all of its accessories including, of course, an army. Their program is divided into three major phases. They call the first one, probably the most important one, party building; then army building, and then their united front building.

[Beltran] Which includes the international front organization?

[Ramos] Yes. And that is very obvious in their history. First it was the party that was established in December 1968, the re-established Communist Party, parentheses MTT, Mao Zedong's Thoughts. [sentence as heard] Then came the military arm—the New People's Army—in March 1969. Then sometime in the 70s, just before martial law, the CPP-NDF preparatory committee came about.

[Beltran] What I gather from your narration is that they are getting somewhere. They are organized, established, have put up an army, and they now have the National Democratic Front. You said a while ago that they even have

international linkages. I think you better clarify that because a lot of people listening to us might get frightened. They look as if they are meeting an agenda. [Laughs]

[Ramos] No, no. We still have a few more minutes in your program, but the fact is during these last 2 years, with the government's own build-up of the new democracy, in putting the structures of democracy in place—the Constitution, electing a bicameral legislature, electing the mayors and governors, putting in what we consider now an independent judiciary, a transparent system of checks and balances, the accountability on the part of officials—I think all these have stymied the movement. The new Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Movement was promulgated under the recently signed law. These are institutions which have been put in place during the last 28 months.

[Beltran] And yet the CPP-NPA apparently are supporting the Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program?

[Ramos] Well, in some parts. But they do have their own, which is confiscatory. They just take it, and that is their agrarian reform program.

[Beltran] You are painting a picture of an improving society. We have better democratic institutions, a chance for the people to elect their leadership directly. How do you think this has influenced the CPP-NPA? Because what we see in the newspapers is there is a lot more military action. Given a democratic environment like you just have described, wouldn't the logic be that they would go for parliamentary struggle rather than a military struggle? And yet we read every day of ambush cases against the military.

[Ramos] Well, no, not yet. They are precisely trying to reach that stage where they will be in a stalemate position, and thereby paralyze the AFP, our government, and then it will be much easier for them to carry on from there until they gain power. But, as I said, they have been stymied not only because of the more capable and the more aggressive military actions, but also because the people are getting turned off against them. They are not getting as much mass support as they used to enjoy when the local government units were not yet fully in place. We only had officers-in-charge; some were good, some were indifferent. But now, there is a mandate from the people to compel those local officials whom they elected to perform. This is the same for all other officials in the bureaucracy.

[Beltran] You said the government is present in the barrios, no?

[Ramos] Well, we are working at it. Don't forget that all of these systems were fully in place insofar as the last components, which are the local government units, only since last February. The other institutions were only established during the past 2 and 1/2 years.

In the case of other newly restored democracies—we just had a big meeting here in Manila with 14 such nations—it took them up to 15 years to really get established. I think that is one thing we should be proud of in this country. That is why I am saying I am very confident about the future of this country.

[Beltran] You know the reason they probably keep putting you up as a presidential candidate is because you also have a vision of the political development in the country. What you are saying now is that the presence of government is increasing in the rural areas, but I seem to remember only a few months back that you yourself said it and some other military people said it: that the military was overburdened in the sense that they were also being asked to solve nonmilitary problems.

[Ramos] Well, that is correct. But you must remember during that time, we were in a transition stage, and the traditional or normal mechanisms of government were not yet fully in place. But now we are slowly getting there, and they are in fact performing—maybe not yet fully effective, but getting there.

Let me give you an example, Louie. We just spent this morning at the cabinet presided by the president talking about economic development, especially at the regional level, and about peace and order. It is these two main programs of government that have a top priority. We are in the process of getting the opinions and the recommendations from the bottom as well as getting the information and the priorities on the allocation of resources from the top. These two initiatives, called bottom-up and top-down planning, meet at the regional level, where there is a lot of coordination that takes place, so that between programs of economic development, livelihood, and others, and counterinsurgency and peace and order—these are really joined very closely together.

[Beltran] You are in charge of the military aspect program, no? Since the February election, have you noticed whether the city mayors and governors are aggressive in meeting the threats of the CPP-NPA, or are they just letting you guys do all the fighting and accommodating with whatever forces are there?

[Ramos] Well, there is now a better sharing of responsibility and division of labor because they are also being spelled out very, very clearly in the last few directives of the president. We have several systems in operation. We have the economic development system set up by the National Economic Development Authority. We have the peace-and-order council system—from top to the municipalities—under the secretary of the local governments. I am the vice-chairman of that system. Then we have the national law-enforcement coordinating council.

[Beltran] This is your part of the game?

[Ramos] This is the chief of the Constabulary who is also the director general of the Integrated National Police. Then we have the Peace Commission that takes care of the Mindanao problems insofar as the autonomous areas are concerned, plus the Cordilleras.

Then we have the national reconciliation and development council that runs the reconciliation programs. So, in effect, we have created these interagency bodies to take care of the three major components of the government's total program.

[Beltran] You are describing an infrastructure of government. Let me ask you a question which I hope will unsettle you a little. How come every time the president leaves, we keep getting stories from the AFP about coup threats? There is a coup coming from the left, from the right, from the center. We see the tanks or the armoured carriers guarding the South Road and the North Road. Yet, you are talking as if it sounds like a very peaceful, stable situation where the government is working. Is it the military trying to destabilize us by scaring us?

[Ramos] No, of course not. But when the president goes somewhere, the Defense Department, the military organization, must take certain necessary precautions for the protection precisely of the government and of the people. I think we will all have to admit that when the president is not in the Philippines, the situation has changed. And we should make sure that the status quo is preserved, so that when she is abroad, she is not embarrassed. Our people are not once again laughed at by the rest of the world because things are going on here when the president turns her back, and we want her to come back here as president to resume her job.

[Beltran] Speaking of being laughed at, I can see a lot of people who laughed at the Armed Forces when the Black Forest Commandos raided an armory inside Camp Crame. Right in the middle of Camp Crame, something like this happened, they got away scot-free.

[Ramos] This is something that can take place in a transition period as we still are, due to the fact that we inherited an armed forces that was the creation of the guy who was kicked out. For 15 years it was his baby. The vestiges, the bad habits, the loyalties and associations owed to him do not die just like that. They die hard. So it would have been very easy to just remove everybody and put in new people. But we must never forget that in the middle of all of this—and this is why we are different from other countries—there is a very serious insurgency around us. So the armed forces starting on 25 February 1986 had really to do two jobs: It has to fight on several fronts, the first against the CPP-NPA, but at the same time it has to look inward and try to strengthen and solidify its ranks so that the Trojan horse threat would not materialize to undermine it from within. But apparently, even at this time, there are some more misguided and, I would say, very desperate people

within the armed forces who are trying these tricks. They are getting fewer and fewer in number and their capabilities are being reduced to insignificance as time goes by.

We must understand that 2 and ½ years really is a very short time to create a whole new system of government and including the people that run it. [commercial break]

[Beltran] [passage omitted] You, as Secretary of National Defense, operate on a budget. You have a certain tactical strategy to follow and a national defense policy. If the bases are removed, would your policies, budget, offensive, tactical capabilities be affected?

[Ramos] Well, right now, we are enjoying this security assistance fund which averages about \$85 million a year. This is the amount we will get for the 5-year period which ends in 1989. That is a sizeable sum but it is not everything. I think that when our country becomes more capable, although that is not yet in the immediate future, we shall be able to be very, very self-reliant. We also have to develop our own industrial capacity to create a modest defense industry. We have the beginnings of that now. I think that we should look at the bases in terms of a phaseout, a gradual withdrawal.

[Beltran] You are admitting that, as a given, the bases should be phased out?

[Ramos] Yes. I think this eventually will have to be the position of any self-respecting sovereign country like ours. But we are talking about reality. Well, right now, we are not yet free from the very strong, even deadly, rivalry of the superpowers. While there has been during the past 6 months so many encouraging signs of detente and de-escalation of the arms race, and even disarmament, we are not really sure whether the superpowers are sincere in going through with this. So, I think we should take a watch-and-wait attitude and not just suddenly let our guard down.

[Beltran] Are you equating letting our guard down with removing the bases? Would you say that outright that if the American bases here left, the Russians would come in?

[Ramos] No. I am not saying that. We must look at the matter of national security in terms of three levels: The first one is our internal security, our domestic security. The threat is, of course, the CPP-NPA, plus partly the secessionist movement, the Moro National Liberation Front.

[Beltran] We need the bases for that?

[Ramos] No. But I have said it many times that nothing in the U.S. facilities within the Philippine bases can really be applied against the NPA guerillas out there in the mountains, because what we need there are not high-performance aircraft but infantrymen. And certainly, we are not using, and I don't think we will allow, foreign infantrymen to be fighting our infantry war in the country.

[Beltran] What sort of role would the bases then play in our national development?

[Ramos] Now, that is the second level which is the regional security. I am talking about Southeast Asia, the South China Sea, the Western Pacific area. Here I think we can appreciate better the strategic position of the Philippines. The Philippines guards the choke points between the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf, towards the China Sea and north of the Philippines all the way to Japan; the Malacca Straits, Lombok Straits, Sunda Straits—which would, if they were not properly protected by our allies—could be chopped off by an enemy.

[Beltran] Let me be a devil's advocate. So what? How does it affect me?

[Ramos] You don't get gasoline for your car in a few days. Maybe the trade coming from the Philippines, our exports products, will not go through to their markets. We are going to suffer not just in terms of the economy, but also the insecurity that will be felt by all, precisely, because of this disturbance in the balance.

[Beltran] So, you are saying that there is a practical as well as psychological value for the bases? Are you in favor for the retention and for how long?

[Ramos] Well, as I am saying, we must think in terms of a phaseout, not their cutting off today just because a law was passed today or an agreement did not come through today. We must also look at the so-called conversion of the bases areas into economic units that will produce or be as valuable as the economic benefits we derive out of the MBA [Military Bases Agreement] right now. Many people think that just because those bases are there, these can be converted into an international airport, industrial area, some say the headquarters of the AFP; that these will economically be translated into the equivalent of the economic value of these activities now generated by these bases. That will take many years, Louie.

[Beltran] [passage omitted] There are some questions here, and do you mind if I just read them to you? This is from Roland Vargas to Secretary Ramos: Do you still consider President Ferdinand Marcos a threat to national security, considering that you said that Marcos followers are getting fewer and weaker?

[Ramos] His threat now to the stability has significantly been reduced if we compare now, June 1988, to July 1986, which was the time of the Manila Hotel incident, it is much smaller now. But we must always be sure that that threat does not materialize.

[Beltran] Let me give you a hypothetical situation: Mr. Marcos lands in Laoag City; he is there, calls all the followers to go, he establishes an independent republic. Is the armed forces today capable of preventing him from doing that? Removing his republic?

[Ramos] Well, I think it is not just the physical removal or the physical prevention of such happening that we must estimate. We must also look after the reaction of the people, and there it is not the military that operates. It must be the rest of the machinery of the government and the concerned citizenry. Because if the people there in his bailiwick can be made happier in the sense that they will not be so concerned in the political aspects of it, but maybe they are happier because they are earning more, there are more who are employed, then the adverse effects of his coming would be very greatly diminished. What I am trying to say is that there are a lot of people who want him to come just because they think he is the guy that can give them food and clothing and employment. But if this government can give that to the people over there, then instances of really progressing in a separatist movement or a takeover will be greatly diminished. We must not, however, waive off this possibility right now, because we are still trying to build our democracy. If I may just liken our system now to an analogy: We are like a lowland country that is surrounded by dikes because we have to guard ourselves from the sea and the other pressures. And the dike that we inherited from February 1986 was a thin dike full of holes, and several of us put out fingers in the dike to stop the floodwaters. On the other hand, there were people who were making the holes bigger. But now what we have in the country is a thicker dike and fewer holes and more people plugging the holes. Although there are still others who just look at the holes but they do not look at the big dike that is developing.

[Beltran] One last question. They say that Fidel Ramos may be able to lead the army against all coups but he really does not control the majority. He only controls a small minority. There are a lot of people in the military who do not like you and who would like to have you removed. How do you respond to questions like this?

[Ramos] In the first place, if I have any influence or control in the AFP or in the defense establishment, it is not to conduct a coup d'etat or a takeover. I would like you and the audience to be very sure about that. I am telling you: If we are trying to maintain the capability of the Armed Forces and its solidity, it is so that we can help protect this government and maintain the momentum of this new democracy. That is what I see as my job as the defense secretary. If I can do that well, if I can do it within my time frame as I have said, then I will be happy. I will have done my job. The rest behind me can just follow and take over.

[Beltran] You mentioned that you will never lead the AFP into a coup d'etat. I think you answered a lot of questions out there. The supposition is that if the bases are removed, Fidel Ramos, a West Pointer, will lead the army in the final coup and take over.

[Ramos] That is somebody's fantastic fiction and I hope it stays that way because I won't have any part of that.

[Beltran] I wanted to say that to assert something because I remember that when Mr Marcos was still here, you were acting chief of staff something like 28 or 25 times, in between which someone else taking over the job, and yet it never occurred to you to start a coup d'etat. [sentence as heard] In fact, in the EDSA [Epifanio de los Santos Avenue], you were sort of asked to join.

[Ramos] Let me put it this way: As early as April of 1985, when I was the acting chief of staff, there were already plans among us in the PC—it was about this time that the Reform the Armed Forces Movement [RAM] started to come out more openly—but I would like you to know that the reforms did not start with the RAM. It started with a lot of people. But within the PC chain of command, we had some special units designated to train for certain things, and it was just the PC command structure [words indistinct] after Minister Enrile brought up the news conference to provide the nucleus for this rebel movement of ours.

[Beltran] So you were the basis of that rebellion?

[Ramos] Minister Enrile picked the time so to speak, and he handled all of the political aspects of that revolt which became a revolution. But in our understanding, in our agreement, I handled all of the military operations. And I think that was recorded in video.

[Beltran] I think it is. And general, one final question tonight: Senator Maceda said that he was studying the budget of the Navy, and he said that it lacks emphasis on anti-insurgency. He said that the anti-insurgency aspect of it has been diminished by about 2 percent.

I know that you like responding to Senator Maceda in different ways, but I think that the jogging that you did in Jolo was an effective answer to his charge that you should jog in more dangerous places in the country. Do you like to respond to his charge that there is no emphasis on insurgency?

[Ramos] Well, the media has been reporting many things about the hearings that the good Senator Maceda has been doing. I don't really know what the truth of the matter is because I am not in those hearings. But how I wish that the top people are the ones who are invited first, to include the chief of staff, so that the big picture of what the defense establishment and the AFP are doing at this time, including why they have recommended a certain budget for 1989, so that after seeing the big picture, maybe the pieces pertaining to the Army, the Navy, the Air Force, and the Constabulary will fall in place and be better understood. I think what is happening now is that just bits and pieces of the whole picture are being brought out and, of course, when a lower commander talks of his outfit—I am sure he is very knowledgeable about it—he may not be able to show...

[Beltran]: ...the whole picture?

[Ramos]: ...how this fits into the bigger picture, which must be painted by those at the policy level like us. That's all I'm asking.

[Beltran] We would like to thank General, ah, Secretary Ramos—you know everybody keeps calling him General Ramos. It is already ingrained.

[Ramos] Louie, just call me mister.

[Beltran] I think some people would like to call you President Ramos after President Aquino but that is another interview.

[Ramos] Let us not destabilize the situation.

[Beltran] That is probably another interview we have to do in the future, say 4 or 5 years from now. We would like to take a few messages and then we are going to present our second guest: former Defense Minister and now Senator Juan Ponce Enrile. [commercial break]

[Beltran] [passage omitted] Let me ask you, offhand, on what Secretary Ramos said. He said that the U.S. military bases here were an important component of the country's own abilities to defend itself, as well as the region's ability to defend itself. How do you see the bases from that perspective?

[Enrile] I think we should look at it from the political point of view. You see, the ruling group now in our country, before they came into power, went to the people and told them that their platform of government included the removal, not any equivocal position but it was an unequivocal position of removal of the bases.

[Beltran] You are talking about the convener's documents.

[Enrile] Yes, and in fact, they said that after the removal of the foreign military bases, there should be no foreign military bases in the Philippines. That was their platform. Later on, they receded a little and said: Well, we want to keep an open option.

If you are going to recede from a position of absolute removal, then there can be no other position except towards the opposite which is extension.

[Beltran] So, you are saying that this administration is marching backwards from a position of total removal to a position of keeping an option open. And now you are saying that they are going to say: Keep the bases.

[Enrile] I think so. Louie, all indications show that there are already some understanding in the works, about the amount to be paid, the period to be agreed upon as an extension of the military bases.

[Beltran] What about all the controversies, the statements of Shultz, of Manglapus, the exchange of assurances that they don't need the bases, and the assurance from the U.S. Government as well that if they don't want us, we can go? What are these all about?

[Enrile] Well, the Americans from their own point of view have to establish fallback positions. First because of the insurgency problem in the country they are not sure that we will not become another Vietnam. If in their estimates that we will become one such country, then they should have a place to go. I understand that they are about to sign an agreement with the government of Palau where the Palauans will grant them one-half of their land territory for military uses which will be a place to base their navy. It is also my information that they were talking to a small but very rich country in Southeast Asia to transfer Clark Field in the event that they should pull out. In addition they are also not certain how the ongoing discussion about the extension of the military bases will go. They realize the political problems in the country.

But I think that as of now, they feel comfortable about the position of the present regime because the mere fact that this government does not want to state a position and couch its position in a general statement of open option is already an indication of the direction of this administration, which is to extend the military bases.

[Beltran] What do you personally feel about it? Would you be in favor of keeping the bases, taking them out, phasing them out slowly—from your perspectives, because Secretary Ramos said they give about \$85 million direct military aid to the Armed Forces?

[Enrile] Before I answer that I would like to say here that there are many stories going around, both in and outside the diplomatic community, where people are now talking about a 10-year extension and half a billion dollars of compensation yearly.

Now, be that as it may, assuming that these are only talks at the moment, the fact remains that this administration is bound by the constitution. If it respects its own constitution, and I think it should because they crafted this constitution, first the constitution says: This agreement between the United States and the Philippines on military base would terminate in 1991 and that they could not have any foreign military bases in the country unless it will take the form of a treaty.

Now if they will follow this it stands to reason that the government should now state its position whether to extend these military bases. If they have already decided to extend it they should now state their position and start negotiating the terms and conditions of the extension.

[Beltran] Why do you think the government does not want to say what it really intends as far as the military bases are concerned?

[Enrile] Because I think they realize that they might get into some kind of political trouble. This is their estimate of the situation. They do not want to suffer the possible impact of a disclosure of their already chosen position.

[Beltran] You know, Senator Shahani said the government has no foreign policy.

[Enrile] If she said that, as a member of the coalition, she is confused about the position of the government because there is no definite foreign policy to attach the military bases position. So you do not know where to place...

[Beltran] There is no overall foreign policy, therefore there is no component covering the U.S. military bases.

[Enrile] It is very difficult to direct your position with respect to the military bases because there is no general foreign policy position.

[Beltran] What about the senatorial point of view?

[Enrile] Apart from the requirement of a treaty, there is also another provision that they have written in the constitution, and this is a policy, an active policy which the executive department, the president as leader of the country, should now implement, and this is the nuclear-free provision. And this will effectively emasculate the military bases. And that is why the Americans are getting nervous about it.

Now in case of the Senate, if there should be a treaty worked out by the Aquino government to extend the military bases, I think that based on my observations of the temper of the members of the Senate today, I doubt whether that treaty will be ratified by the Senate.

On the other side of the coin, if the position really of the government is not to extend the military bases then prudence, not for themselves, but for the country, by the leaders of this country ought to dictate upon them that they must now tell the Americans that they will not extend the bases, so that we can work out gradually the transfer of these facilities to actual Filipino control, because you cannot do this in a matter of a week, or a month, let alone a year.

In the case of Sangley, it took a long time to do the transfer, and by the time the Philippine Government took hold of Sangley there was hardly anything left to be worth using by the Filipino people.

Therefore, if their purpose is not to extend the bases it stands to reason that as prudent leaders of the nation they should now tell the Americans that they are not going to extend the military bases. Let us now convoke committees on both sides to work out the transfer of all of these facilities to the Philippine Government. In the

meantime the government can work out a use for these, to replace Clark and Subic so that the people who are going to be affected will not suffer any dislocations in their livelihoods.

[Beltran] What you are saying in effect, whether we remove or keep the bases necessary work has to be done.

[Enrile] Yes, and the time is very short. Just negotiating the terms and conditions of an extension of the military bases, how to deal with armed elements of the U.S. who will be here, the personnel, the jurisdiction, what are the command relationships between the Pilipino and American commanders in the question of enforcement of law. In the bases, the question of currency to be used there, the economic issue, the question of health and immigration and so forth and so on, you cannot just work these out overnight. This has to be done over a long period of time, and 3 years is not a long time to do this. [passage omitted]

**Statement Planned on 'Mini-Marshall Plan'**  
*HK3006084988 Manila BUSINESS STAR in English*  
30 Jun 88 p 24

[By Patricia L. Adversario]

[Text] The financially-strapped Aquino government will use two crucial meetings scheduled next month to announce its official position on the proposed multi-billion polysectoral plan for the Philippines.

A five-man committee headed by Executive Secretary Catalino Macaraig expects to finalize by tomorrow, Friday, the official Philippine statement on the plan and the "illustrative list" of possible projects which can be funded by the program, sources said yesterday.

They said the statement will be announced during the 21st ministerial meeting of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) which will be held in Bangkok on July 4-5. ASEAN groups together the Philippines, Indonesia, Singapore, Malaysia, Thailand and Brunei.

The Bangkok meet will also bring together ASEAN's dialog partners—the U.S., Canada, Japan, Australia, New Zealand and the European Community—during the post-ministerial meeting on July 7-9. With ASEAN's expected backing of the plan, also known as the "Mini-Marshall Plan," the Philippines will also seek the support of these six dialog partners.

The government is urging interested donors to give "earnest money" this year or next year, the sources added. Proposed amounts for the program which was recommended by U.S. legislators last year have ranged from \$8 billion to \$10 billion. The program has drawn positive support and interest from Japan and some countries in Europe.

**Aquino-Shultz Talks** [subhead]

Meanwhile, sources said President Aquino will also take up with U.S. Secretary of State George P. Shultz the specifics of the U.S.' commitment to the proposed plan when Shultz visits Manila on July 11. Foreign affairs officials said Manila still has to hear concrete details of the plan from Washington.

Officials said the Philippines is determined to play a central role in the shaping of the program to insure that it responds to the needs of the country rather than to those of the donor nations.

The National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) has been designated secretariat of the committee as all projects for polysectoral funding will be culled from NEDA's Medium-Term Public Investment Program.

Committee sources said there was an agreement reached in yesterday's meeting that debt relief will be part of the major areas where assistance is needed, but the "mechanisms for this will not be incorporated in the Philippine statement so as not to pre-empt ongoing negotiations on this."

Other areas mentioned for possible funding under the program were projects under rural infrastructure and development and the extension of credit facilities for export industries and industrial infrastructure for the private sector.

**Principles** [subhead]

The basic principles that will guide the government with regard to the proposed polysectoral aid based on early drafts prepared by the committee are the following:

—Assistance must be over and above the regular official development assistance (ODA);

—The assistance must have an early impact so that it comes when it is needed most. The main objective is to alleviate poverty and enable the country to achieve economic self-reliance; and

—Assistance must come in "quick-disbursing form."

Officials involved in the drafting of the guidelines on the program also made it clear that the assistance should not favor the political or economic interest of the particular donor.

The assistance should also foster self-reliance and reduce dependence on external resources. It should also allow the government "maximum flexibility" in the funds' use.

The committee members drafting the Philippine position on the polysectoral plan are Senator Vicente Paterno, Economic Planning Secretary Solita Monsod, Finance Secretary Vicente Jayme, Foreign Affairs Secretary Raul Manglapus and Cesar Buenaventura of Pilipinas Shell Petroleum Corp. Inc. as the private sector representative.

**Manglapus on Bases Review, Shultz Visit**  
*HK0107045688 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan*  
*in Tagalog 0400 GMT 1 Jul 88*

[Text] There is still not much progress in the ongoing review of the Military Bases Agreement [MBA]. Foreign Secretary Raul Manglapus says hopes are that U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz' arrival here will produce new developments in the ongoing review.

Meanwhile Justice Secretary Sedfrey Ordonez denied that the MBA review is facing a crisis. Tony Valencia has the details:

[Begin recording] Justice Secretary Ordonez says the MBA review is not having a crisis. He said what is going on during the closed-door meetings is a review of the (?history) of the MBA and relations between the United States and the Philippines, compared with U.S. relations with Turkey and Spain. Turkey and Spain are known to be receiving larger compensation and more military aid from the U.S. than the Philippines does. [end recording]

**Year Needed To Prepare Base Conversion Plan**  
*HK0107051688 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY*  
*INQUIRER in English 1 Jul 88 pp 1, 10*

[By Chay Florentino]

[Text] The Aquino administration has yet to come up with a feasible plan on what to do with American military bases here in the event of an early U.S. pullout.

This surfaced during yesterday's meeting of the preparatory committee for the review of the RP [Republic of the Philippines]-U.S. Military Bases Agreement which expires in 1991.

Economic Planning Secretary Solita Monsod told reporters after the meeting that the National Economic Development Authority (NEDA) would need a year to prepare a conversion plan of the bases that would say "when, where, how and how much, this is what can be done, these are the alternative scenarios, this is the cheapest and most effective scenario."

Foreign Secretary Raul Manglapus had earlier said the government is ready to shorten the lifespan of the bases should the U.S. reject Philippine demands for higher compensation. The ongoing bilateral review of the agreement ends next month.

U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz has also warned of an American pullout if the Philippine demand for higher compensation remains "staggering."

Monsod said what NEDA has is a proposal for the preparation of a conversion plan. Such a plan, she said, would be something that "shows feasibility and something that shows that the assumptions are realistic."

Sources at the foreign office said the lone bases conversion plan prepared by foreign office consultant Dr Leonardo Mariano appears not to be feasible.

According to Mariano's study, the base conversion projects can be made fully operational in only three years or by 1991. His projections show that the Philippines stands to earn some P70.5 billion a year from the implementation of the Integrated Base Conversion Plan.

These estimates were criticized as being purely "fiction" by John Finney, an American political officer of the U.S. State department. Monsod said she could not confirm such criticisms since she has not seen the plan herself.

"We want to find out what is the best timing, what is the best sequence, what is the best alternative. You don't want to go in there and just jump in. This is a big deal," she said.

A detailed plan is "still being worked out," she said.

Monsod, however, disagreed that the absence of such an alternative would weaken the Philippine position in the ongoing bases talks.

Rep Renato Unico, who was also present during the meeting, said that the talks will be "held in abeyance" pending the arrival of Shultz here July 11.

Shultz will be arriving from Bangkok where he will attend the annual post ministerial meeting of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations on July 7-9.

"Probably, he'll be carrying some views and instructions from President Reagan," Unico said, hinting that important decisions may be made by him for the American panel on certain crucial issues.

This may make the target date of July 31 for the completion of the talks easier to reach, an informed source said.

After the meeting, Justice Secretary Sedfrey Ordonez also told reporters that he has not been asked officially to render an opinion on what is "consistent with the national interest."

The Constitution says that the Philippines, consistent with the national interest adopts and pursues a policy of freedom from nuclear weapons in its territory.

"I have not made any interpretation. I have not been asked," Ordonez said, referring to the constitutional ban on nuclear weapons.

Manglapus had earlier said that the justice department's "authoritative" opinion will be the guide in the bases negotiations regarding the implementation of a nuclear weapons ban.

The issue is one of the sticking points in the current review, with the U.S. threatening to end security relations with the Philippines once a sweeping anti-nuclear bill is enacted into law.

**Symbolic 'Eviction Notice' Served on U.S.**

HK0107061188 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE  
in English 1 Jul 88 p 6

[Text] A broad alliance of anti-bases advocates, called "People's Panel," will serve the U.S. Government a "symbolic" notice of eviction Monday, Philippine-American Friendship Day, after a mass signing of a "People's Declaration for the Ouster of U.S. Bases" in the country.

Rep Bonifacio Gillego (Sorsogon), a member of the "progressive bloc" at the House of Representatives, said yesterday that a "People's Panel" will mark the day with an "open declaration to cut off all unequal ties" with the United States.

The "People's Panel" is the cause-oriented group's equivalent of the Philippine negotiating panel in the ongoing bases agreement review.

Spearheaded by Sen Wigberto Tanada, Socorro and Maris Diokno, Nini Avancena and other progressive personalities the "People Panel" will lead the mass signing of the "people's declaration pressing for the removal of all American military facilities in the country.

The mass signing will be done at Plaza Ferguson across the American embassy in Manila. The declaration will then be delivered together with the "symbolic" notice of eviction, to embassy officials by leaders of the broad alliance.

"This is a symbolic way of expressing the popular demand and stand to oust all U.S. military bases in the country, Gillego said.

He pointed out that the group, after conducting several studies on the bases issue, was come to the conclusion that the U.S. bases in the country do not serve national interest.

Gillego pointed out that under the Constitution, the Philippine Government must terminate the 41-year old Military Bases Agreement (MBA) by 1991. Any extension of the bases' stay, he added, should be done through a treaty to be approved by the Senate.

**U.S. Said To Support Peace, Order Councils**

HK3006085588 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog  
0700 GMT 30 Jun 88

[Text] Local Governments Secretary Luis Santos said that the United States and other countries have indicated willingness to support the activities of the peace and order councils on the government anti-insurgency campaign.

Santos said that there is a great possibility the United States would give a large amount of money to fund the peace and order councils. Santos has just arrived back from an official visit to the United States where he met with top officials of Assistance for International Development.

**Malaysia Agrees to Meeting on Sabah Issue**

HK2906030788 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan  
in Tagalog 0200 GMT 29 Jun 88

[Text] The Philippines and Malaysia will meet to resolve the issue of the overlapping of the territorial claim to Sabah. Foreign Secretary Raul Manglapus said Malaysia has signaled its agreement to hold the meeting, with the date still to be set. Earlier, President Aquino met with Manglapus, Defense Chief Fidel Ramos, and Justice Secretary Sedfrey Ordenez to discuss ways and means to finally resolve the disagreement over Malaysia and the Philippines' overlapping claim to Sabah.

**Manglapus Comments**

HK2906051188 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY  
INQUIRER in English 29 Jun 88 pp 1, 8

[By Chay Florentino]

[Text] The Philippines and Malaysia will hold talks aimed at resolving their overlapping territorial claims, Foreign Secretary Raul Manglapus said yesterday.

"The Malaysians have accepted the proposal and we're about to fix the date...I have definite word that we should be talking right away of the date. There's no need to delay," Manglapus said.

Earlier, President Aquino met with Manglapus, Defense Secretary Fidel V. Ramos and Justice Secretary Sedfrey Ordenez to discuss the need to "end once and for all the dispute on overlapping claims" over common borders between the Philippines and Malaysia.

The dialog is expected to define overlapping boundaries within which no arrests should be made as provided for by the International Law of the Sea.

This developed, as the trial of 49 Filipino fishermen arrested while allegedly fishing in Malaysian waters starts today in Kota Kinabalu, the capital of the east Malaysian state of Sabah.

Manglapus said they were hoping Kuala Lumpur would take action to seek settlement of their case.

If convicted, the two captains of the three arrested vessels face a maximum fine of Malaysian \$1 million or two years imprisonment, or both, while the crewmembers will face fines of up to Malaysian \$100,000 each or two years imprisonment, or both.

Relatives of the detained fishermen called on Manglapus yesterday to seek government action on their case. They said Manglapus had assured them that efforts will be exerted to bring the fishermen home.

Manglapus said he was told by Malaysian Foreign Minister Abu Hassan Bin Mohammad Omar that some form of "executive action" will be exercised. Sources said this may come in the form of repatriation or pardon, but Manglapus did not say which.

**Senate Delegation Returns From PRC Visit**  
*HK0107015588 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 30 Jun 88*

[Text] Senate President Jovita Salonga says that the People's Republic of China has assured him and other members of Congress of its non-interference in Philippine affairs. Salonga made this disclosure upon his return to Manila yesterday [30 June] afternoon from a 2-week visit to Beijing. He said the 14-member Philippine delegation had been invited by the National People's Congress to visit China as early as 2 months ago. He said his group met with Chinese Premier Li Peng who gave the assurance that China will not interfere in Philippine political affairs, particularly on the matter of extending support to local insurgents.

Salonga said that while in China, they also learned about China's local government and her foreign policy. Representative Rodolfo Valencia, chairman of the House committee on housing, told reporters about China's readiness to assist the Philippine Government in its low-cost housing program.

**GDR Not To Interfere in Internal Affairs**  
*HK0107091188 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog 0700 GMT 1 Jul 88*

[Text] The East German Government today affirmed it will not interfere in the internal political problems of the Philippines. German Democratic Republic Council of State Vice Chairman Heinrich Homann gave the assurance during a meeting with Vice President Salvador Laurel. Homann's pledge was viewed vital to the country's counterinsurgency drive.

There have been intelligence reports that some European countries have supplied arms and financial assistance to the Communist Party of the Philippines-NPA. The reports, however, have not yet been fully verified by the authorities.

**Official To Visit Japan, Discuss Red Army**  
*OW3006050188 Tokyo KYODO in English 0424 GMT 30 Jun 88*

[Text] Manila, June 30 KYODO—Philippine immigration chief Miriam Santiago-Defensor will visit Tokyo next week to discuss with Japanese authorities ways to take tougher measures against members of the Japanese Red Army terrorist group, an immigration spokeswoman said Thursday.

Jean Matias, spokeswoman of the Commission on Immigration and Deportation, said Defensor will visit Tokyo from July 10 to 17 accompanied by Maj. Wilfredo Pabalan, technical assistant for intelligence.

She said Defensor will discuss joint intelligence and surveillance efforts between immigration and police agencies of both countries to prevent terrorist acts or track down Red Army members and other criminal elements.

Defensor's visit comes a month after wanted Red Army member Hiroshi Sensui was arrested by Philippine military intelligence agents in Manila's financial district of Makati.

Sensui was deported on June 8, a day after he was nabbed as he was leaving a Makati hospital where he had been undergoing cosmetic surgery.

**European Detainees Released From Custody**  
*HK0107091788 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog 0700 GMT 1 Jul 88*

[Text] The military has released the two foreigners and the Filipino suspected of training communist rebels. According to relatives of German Protestant Pastor Klaus Schmidt, Swedish Communist youth leader Stellan Hermansson, and Antonio Bosch, the three were released from custody last night in Lucena City. It will be recalled that the Supreme Court ordered their temporary release after rejecting the petition of habeas corpus from their parents. Schmidt, Hermansson, and Bosch will be placed under the care of the National Council of Churches of the Philippines until they can produce the bail money. They were captured on 8 June at the Bondoc Peninsula checkpoint in Quezon Province.

**Said to Have Supported NPA**  
*HK2706151188 Quezon City GMA 7 Radio-Television Arts Network in Tagalog 1030 GMT 27 Jun 88*

[Text] A Swedish national who was arrested with two other men during a military raid in Bondoc Peninsula and who is currently detained in Lucena would rather remain in military custody than be transferred to a provincial jail. Stellan Hermansson, in a People's News Service interview in Camp Nakar provided to GMA 7, said that he would prefer to stay in the stockade than be moved to a provincial jail for security reasons. His co-detainees are Klaus Schmidt and Antonio Bosch. Hermansson reiterated that he knew nothing about the NPA raid in San Francisco, Quezon.

Moreover, according to Hermansson, it is well-known in Europe that a British reporter, Nick Down, was present at that NPA raid.

[Begin Hermansson recording in English] There is a very good article where they showed Nick Down, a British journalist who said himself in his article, but also in this document sent to the British Foreign Department, that

he went with the NPA and participated in that raid in San Francisco with a video camera to make a film about the NPA and this raid. [end recording]

Meanwhile, Southern Luzon Command chief Brigadier General Alejandro Galido has claimed that there are five new witnesses to testify against Hermansson. These five individuals come from General Luna, Quezon, where they allegedly saw the foreigners in the company of the NPA.

[Begin Galido recording in English] What they saw is foreigners conducting lectures, teaching the regular armed group on the use of weapons and going around the barangays together with this armed group, and giving them support. [end recording].

In related a development, a trial court in San Francisco, Quezon, has decided to reduce the bail bond of the three accused men from P170,000 to P70,000 for each men.

**Dutch Woman Released in Agusan del Norte**  
HK2706094988 Manila MANILA BULLETIN  
in English 26 Jun 88 pp 1, 17

[By Aris R. Ilagan]

[Text] The Dutch woman arrested last Friday by the military at a checkpoint in Agusan del Norte for alleged ties with the New People's Army (NPA) was released by commission on Immigration and Deportation (CID) officials in Butuan City. Col. Oscar Florendo, AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] spokesman said yesterday.

He said that he received a report from lawyer Amor Mison, CID chief in Butuan City, that Agatha Alida, alias "Conny Tromp," of Holland, was freed after the authorities found out that her identification papers and travel documents are still valid.

Alida, 22, was arrested by a group of soldiers in Mayugan town, Agusan del Norte, because she could not produce pertinent papers.

She showed only a photocopy of a visa that expired last April, the military said.

But CID authorities said that Alida's visa was renewed by the CID office in Butuan until Aug. 10 this year, Florendo said.

"Alida was mistaken for a rebel supporter when she was arrested last Friday morning by troopers intensifying their operations in the area," Florendo added.

"She cannot show any documents."

Florendo said that Alida was on her way to Esperanza, Agusan del Sur, to visit a certain Fr. de la Cruz, on instructions of Fr. Pons, former parish priest of Esperanza, who is now in Holland.

**Unidentified Gunmen Fire at Camp Crame**  
OW0107143888 Tokyo KYODO in English  
1419 GMT 1 Jul 88

[Text] Manila, July 1 KYODO—Car-riding unidentified men armed with Armalite rifles opened fire inside the suburban military Camp Crame, headquarters of the Philippine Constabulary, but no one was injured, a camp official said Friday.

The camp official, who requested anonymity, told KYODO NEWS SERVICE That the armed men, on board a four-door white Toyota Corona car, were cruising along the street fronting the constabulary band building when they started firing. He said gunfires were heard at around 7:25 pm and lasted for about five minutes.

He said investigators have not yet confirmed the identities of the armed men and to what group they belong. He added investigators were also trying to locate the car used by the suspects.

All entrances to the camp were sealed off to prevent any untoward incident, he said.

He said the camp is now fully secured and is back into normal operations.

Camp Crame was one of the two camps used by soldiers who overthrew President Ferdinand Marcos in the civilian-backed military uprising on February 1986.

**Defense Secretary Ramos Views Communist Strategy**  
HK3006100188 Manila Manila Broadcasting  
Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 30 Jun 88

[Text] Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos stated that the communist rebels are actively setting up their own undercover national government, under their 6-year program which is said to have big support from foreign organizations. He said that this program involves a strategy of levels from top to bottom, and that its organizational structure receives support ranging from the barangay revolutionary committees up to the national level, where the communists will establish their group of candidates who will run in the 1992 presidential election. Ramos also said that there is a great possibility that the communists are being supported by several members of the Lower House, as well as the (line departments), or Cabinet members. This statement by Ramos is contradictory to Malacanang's announcement that the government will win in the anti-insurgency campaign.

**Government Said Winning War Against Communists**  
BK3006085988 Manila PNA in English 0820 GMT  
30 Jun 88

[Text] Manila, June 30 (OANA/PNA)—The Philippine Government was reported winning the war against communist rebels, including the battle for the hearts and minds of the people in the countryside.

This was based on reports from various regional development councils (RDC) during its [as received] monthly meeting with President Corazon C. Aquino at the presidential palace guesthouse in Malacanang.

Press Secretary Teodoro Benigno said a great number of RDCs reported impressive government gains in the anti-insurgency campaign.

He said almost all the RDC chairmen, mostly provincial governors, reported that the government's development and livelihood projects in the rural areas have effectively turned the people against the communist New People's Army (NPA).

Benigno said Aquino was highly elated by the reports and ordered the release of more funds for development projects throughout the country's 42,000 barangays (villages).

"I'm highly impressed by the RDCs' accomplishments in such a short time," Benigno quoted the president as saying. The RDCs have been put to action early this year.

In the same meeting, Defense Secretary Fidel V. Ramos said that the country now enjoyed a better degree of stability.

He urged more coordination between the government's development and security programs. "I think we should remove this feeling of insecurity on the part of the civilians because, I think, in general, we now have a greater degree of ability."

Meanwhile, Benigno cited recent surveys indicating that the approval rating of the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) has gone down by 67 percent countrywide.

"We are winning the war. All the figures indicate that," the president's spokesman said.

The government has captured several communist leaders and more people are beginning to inform on them, he said.

He added that more battles are now being initiated by the military.

#### **Anticommunist Group Formed in Pangasinan**

HK0107094588 *Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan*  
in Tagalog 0900 GMT 1 Jul 88

[Text] A secret anticommunist organization named Laban ng Bagong Alsa Masa ng Bayan [LABAMBA—Nation's New People's Uprising] has been established in Eastern Pangasinan. The group was formed by victims of illegal NPA taxation. Captain Luciano Gaboy, 134th PC Company commander, has said the group is composed of businessmen, farmers, former rebels, and government retirees. Gaboy said that LABAMBA members are fed up with the exorbitant fees collected by the NPA, which reach P5,000 monthly. LABAMBA's activities are being monitored by the PC in Tayug, San Nicolas, Natividad,

San Quintin, and Umingan. Gaboy added that the PC has nothing to do with the secret organization, but that it is prepared to support the LABAMBA members.

#### **Government Troops Securing Bulacan City Border**

BK3006131288 *Quezon City RPN 9 Television*  
in English 1000 GMT 30 Jun 88

[Text] The Kaluokan City Bulacan border is now fully secured by government troops following reports that the so-called Black Forest Commandos reportedly loyal to deposed to President Marcos are said to converge in the area. According to intelligence reports, the Black Forest Commandos are planning to consolidate their forces in the mountainous terrain of Barangay 181, Pengarak village, near the border of San Jose Del Monte in Bulacan.

The Black Forest Commandos are composed of renegade soldiers formerly with the elite Presidential Security Command.

Meanwhile, eight soldiers and two militiamen were killed and three others were wounded in two encounters with communist guerrillas in Zamboanga Del Sur and Cotabato. Tomas Abog Junior of RPN News Zamboanga reported that five soldiers and two volunteers died in the Zamboanga Del Sur encounter while three other soldiers were killed in the Cotabato fire-fight.

#### **Renegade Priest Eludes Military Dragnet**

HK0107120788 *Manila THE MANILA TIMES*  
in English 29 Jun 88 pp 1, 6

[By Jun Villalba]

[Text] Butuan City—Wily renegade priest Fr. Frank Navarro, alias Ka [Comrade] Migo, and about 200 of his armed followers slipped out of a military dragnet during an all-out assault on their Diwata mountain strong-hold in the Andap area, Marihatag, Surigao del Sur, yesterday morning.

Elements of the 28th and 8th Infantry Battalions reached the rebel stronghold, the object of 10 days of massive military operations empty. But the communist rebels, in their escape bid, left enormous food supplies and war materials.

In the joint report to Col Cristobal Gurrea, commanding officer of the 401st Infantry Brigade based at Camp New Leyte, Prosperidad, Agusan del Sur, Lt Cols Edilberto Adan and Narciso Abaya of the 28th and 8th Infantry Battalions, respectively, said their troops recovered 40 anti-tank mines, nine assorted high-powered firearms, printing machines and radio communication equipment aside from the foodstuffs from the rebel camp.

Gurrea said the rebels were forced to abandon their well-fortified stronghold, unable to withstand three days of continuous intense bombings by government war planes and field artillery.

More than 300 rebel mass-based members from four surrounding barangays in Andap surrendered to government troops later in the day, Gurrea said.

Fr. Frank Navarro was installed recently as the topmost rebel commander in northeast Mindanao with five rebel fronts placed under his operational control.

**Spokesman Comments on CPP Leader Arrests**  
*HK2406072788 Manila MANILA BULLETIN*  
*in English 24 Jun 88 pp 1, 6*

[By Aris R. Ilagan]

[Text] Two more alleged leaders of the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) were arrested late Wednesday evening and yesterday morning following a raid conducted by Philippine Constabulary operatives on suspected rebel safehouses in Baguio City.

The arrest of the two suspected CPP officials brought to 43 the number of captured members of the communist movement since the arrest of four NPA members in Dagupan City last June 18.

Col. Oscar Florendo, Armed Forces spokesman, said more CPP leaders and members are expected to fall into the hands of the military because of the intensified operation against them, dubbed "Oplan [Operation] Gloria."

"Oplan Gloria" is being conducted in Pangasinan, Ilocos Region, Baguio City, Pampanga, and other Central Luzon provinces where the CPP has established connections.

Florendo identified the two arrested leaders as Joseph Ramos alias Ka Mario and Antonio Porlango who used such aliases as Alfredo de la Cruz, Vladimir Castillo, and Francisco Marcos.

Ramos was reportedly the finance officer of the Beta Lupong Tagapagpaganap or Executive Committee White Area and chairman of the CPP Youth Sector in Nueva Ecija.

Porlango's exact rank in the CPP hierarchy is still being determined since most of the leaders were reshuffled following the arrest of several of their officials.

Ramos was captured while attempting to seek refuge at a suspected rebel safehouse in Baguio at about 11 Wednesday evening.

Porlango was arrested by PC operatives more than an hour later, also in Baguio, Florendo said.

The AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] spokesman said that the Armed Forces will capture more rebels, including their officials, because of the continuous operations against them.

"We have already arrested four CPP Central Committee members, leaving only 11 at large," Florendo said.

The latest CPP Central Committee member to be arrested was Francisco Pascual who was nabbed last June 20 by the Pangasinan PC under Col. Romeo Odi.

Pascual is the 11th man in the CPP Central Committee, the military said.

Those who remain at large are Benito Tiamzon, Central Committee chairman, Ignacio Capegaan, Leo Velasco, Antonio Zumel, Saturnino Ocampo, Sixto Carlos Jr., Antonio Tujan, Sotero Llamas, Arturo Tabara, Jose Luneta, and Salvador Bas.

"With the extensive efforts and the current offensive stance that the AFP adopted, it will not be long before the CPP and its military arm, the New People's Army, will be down on its knees," Florendo said.

**Female CPP-NPA Leader Refuses Media Questions**  
*HK3006114788 Quezon City GMA 7 Radio-Television*  
*Arts Network in Tagalog 1030 GMT 30 Jun 88*

[From "GMA News" program—no video available]

[Text] (Eliza Tita Lubi), suspected CPP [Communist Party of the Philippines]-NPA high-ranking official was presented to the media today. She was arrested by Lieutenant Colonel Romeo Maganto's men inside a restaurant last Tuesday. (Lubi), believed to be a member of the CPP-NPA international department, underwent a tactical interrogation yesterday. During her appearance before the media, she refused to answer questions about her activities. She said she was treated well by the police and had already spoken to her lawyer. (Lubi) denied that she had an appointment with a lady journalist when she was arrested at the Walk-in Restaurant in Remedios, Malate.

**Military Arrests NPA Commander in Pasay City**  
*HK2706041588 Quezon City Radyo Ng Bayan*  
*in Tagalog 0300 GMT 27 Jun 88*

[Text] An NPA commander from Samar was arrested by Airforce Intelligence Unit [AFIU] agents and by members of the Southern Police District in Malibay, Pasay City.

Roman Alba, alias Commander Omon, 44 years old and a resident of Gamay, Northern Samar, was arrested by the authorities led by Colonel Jose Bajaladia and Captain Alfredo Abad both members of AFIU.

Omon was arrested while he was selling beancurd at E. Flores St., Malibay, Pasay City, yesterday. Omon told the authorities that he was an NPA leader and was recruited in Samar by Commander Elbert Lodinio and Commander Sandy in 1980.

**5 Wounded in Pampanga 'Firefight'**  
*HK0107092988 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog*  
*0700 GMT 1 Jul 88*

[Text] Four CHDF members and a soldier were wounded during a 10-minute firefight at the boundary of Sta. Cruz and San Juan in Mexico, Pampanga, last night.

The victims reportedly were on their way to Barangay Anaw, Mexico, when they were ambushed by unidentified gunmen believed to be NPA terrorists. The assailants were in a dump truck, while the victims were in a passenger jeep when the ambush occurred. Wounded were Abelardo Torno, Wilfredo Tayag, Celestino Tayag, Nilo Tayag, and Constable 2d Class Orlando Cadiente. According to Captain Francisco Villaroman, 173d PC Company commander, the soldiers were going to Barangay Anaw to investigate reports on the presence of unidentified men in the area when they were fired upon. Investigations into the incident are continuing.

**2,223 NPA Regulars Surrender in Camarines Sur**  
*HK0107120188 Manila MANILA BULLETIN*  
*in English 29 Jun 88 pp 1, 20*

[Text] Bula, Camarines Sur—A total of 2,223 New People's Army (NPA) regulars, municipal party leaders and mass subversive activists led by Inigo Sernal, municipal president of the NPA's Camarines Sur People's Organization (CSPO), has surrendered to local military authorities here since last week.

The surrenderees took their oath of allegiance at the town plaza before local town and provincial civil and military officials led by Col Manuel Lanuza, PC Col Andres Superable, Bula Mayor Ben Decena and Board Member Victorio Aguilar, representing Camarines Sur Gov Luis R. Villafuerte.

Lanuza said that the surrenderees came from 21 barangays of this NPA-influenced municipality, long-considered a critical area and the original "killing-fields" in Bicol.

Bula CSPO president Sernal, alias "Ka [Comrade] Aran," said that they had become disenchanted with the rebel movement, denouncing the atrocities committed on innocent civilians and the forced taxation imposed on the people.

The returnees said that, if requested by the military, they would join the local "Bantay Bayan," a civilian volunteer group whose main aim is to defend the barangay residents.

Yesterday's mass oath-taking by the rebels was climaxed by the burning in effigy of the CPP-NPA.

**NPA Holds 350 Families Hostage in Davao**  
*HK0107120588 Manila THE MANILA TIMES*  
*in English 29 Jun 88 pp 1, 6*

[By Soliman de Jesus]

[Text] Davao City—Tension gripped the whole province of Davao Oriental after 350 families from barangay Marayag and Araybo had been held hostage by 250 heavily-armed NPA terrorists since yesterday morning.

This developed as brigade-sized contingents of the Army's 8th, 28th, 58th, and 23rd Infantry battalions under the command of Col Cristobal Guerra assaulted and overran the enemy bastion atop Hill 255 in Biatagon, Lianga, Surigao del Sur, where the rebels earlier had a recruitment meeting.

It was the biggest prize catch by the military for the past 16 months in massive military offensives in Mindanao which netted 10-hectare communal farm, a one-ha. chicken poultry farm and a piggery farm.

Also found in Mindanao's biggest NPA-NDF lair were a baby bus and a hauling truck which the rebels had earlier commandeered and used.

Recovered from the enemy camp were 26 claymore mines, five anti-tank mines, two Carbine rifles, one Springfield rifle, two shotguns, and voluminous subversive documents and training manuals.

During the dawn assault, however, no encounter took place.

Inhabitants around the enemy camp, which was supervised by renegade priest Fr. Frank Navarro, told military interrogators that the rebels had been cultivating the communal farm with the aid of forced labor supplied by the residents in the area.

The insurgents, led by Ka [Comrade] Harim, Southeastern Mindanao regional party committee chairman, and Ka lagdan, NPA regional operations command chief, called on the barangays and threatened to massacre the captured residents if pursuing PC soldiers would enter the place.

**Ilocos Sur Areas Said Communist-Influenced**  
*HK3006063788 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan*  
*in Tagalog 0600 GMT 30 Jun 88*

[Text] In Ilocos Sur 22 barangays are reportedly under the influence of communist guerillas. Ilocos Sur PC-INP commander Lieutenant Colonel Enrique Cuadra said that the number of communist-influenced barangays is only 5 percent of the total number of barangays in the province. However, Cuadra said that a special military operations group has already been deployed in the said barangays to watch the rebels' activities. The group was

organized by Brigadier General Orlando Antonio, PC-INP regional commander. The group was formed to assist in maintaining peace and order in the communist-infiltrated areas.

**Vigilante Chief Denies Payment for Muslim Attacks**  
*HK0107093788 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog*  
0700 GMT 1 Jul 88

[Text] Reports claiming that Tadtad [Chop Chop] members are being paid by the Moro National Liberation Front [MNLF] to fight against the Moro Islamic Liberation Front [MILF] are false. This was announced by Datu Zumura Bandara, founder of the Mindahina Peace Brigade-Tadtad, an anticommunist vigilante group, when commenting on his group's involvement in the MNLF-MILF rift.

According to Datu Bandara, his group has fought the MILF group in retaliation for the MILF's cruelty to Manugu tribesmen living in areas under Bandara's control. Bandara said that the tribesmen were forced to work on lands owned by the MILF and were allegedly tortured if they refused orders. He said these are the reasons his group has started fighting the MILF.

On their alleged joining forces with the MNLF, Bandara said that Tadtad forces accompany them during attacks carried out on MILF hideouts. It is recalled that a joint MNLF-Tadtad force carried out an attack on an MILF hideout in Carmen a few days ago.

However, the 39th Army Infantry Battalion commander detailed in Carmen, Cotabato, claims that the peace-and-order situation in the area has returned to normal.

**Military Unable To Interfere in Cotabato Feud**  
*HK3007144388 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog*  
1300 GMT 30 Jun 88

[Text] A high-ranking military official in Cotabato said his men cannot do anything about the ongoing war between the MILF [Moro Islamic Liberation Front] and the Tadtad [chop-chop] anti-communist vigilante group in several Mindanao provinces. Joel Darumpines reports from Kidapawan, North Cotabato:

[Begin recording] Battalion commander of the 39th Infantry Battalion in Carmen, Cotabato, Lieutenant Colonel (Notario A. Grajeda), said they cannot do anything about the war going on between the two Muslim groups, the MNLF and MILF, including some members of the Tadtad vigilante group. He said that the military cannot interfere in their feud unless the safety of the citizenry is at stake. (Grajeda) said they are simply upholding the cease-fire agreement between the government and the Muslim rebels. Regarding the involvement of the vigilantes in this feud he said he does not know why the Tadtad members got involved. However, [word indistinct] Diaz statement in Cotabato could be true because the Tadtad could be helping the MNLF in return

for some help they have received before. Nonetheless, Lt Col (Grajeda) expressed hope that the rift can be solved in the future through the initiatives of government officials. [end recording]

**Leftists Planning Formation of Socialist Party**  
*HK3006080188 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY*  
*INQUIRER in English 30 Jun 88 pp 1, 8*

[Text] Prominent leftist leaders are now laying the groundwork for the establishment of a political party advocating the establishment of a socialist state in the Philippines.

Five congressmen and other leftist personalities, including former New People's Army chief Dante Buscayno, are spearheading a mass-based movement, which they ultimately hope to transform into a new political party that will try to gain political power through the electoral process.

"We want to test the limits of democratic space," Rep. Bonifacio Gillego (NUCD [National Union of Christian Democrats], Sorsogon) told the INQUIRER. He said the new movement, which would have a "socialist" orientation, will draw its initial membership from the ranks of Christian Socialists, Christian Democrats, Socialists, Social Democrats, and Liberal Democrats.

Gillego identified the four other lawmakers who have expressed willingness to join the movement as Venancio Garduce and Gregorio Andolana, the only candidates of the Partido ng Bayan [People's Party] who won seats in Congress, Florencio Abad (LP [Liberal Party], Batanes) and Oscar Rodriguez (PDP-Laban [Pilipino Democratic Party-lakas ng Bayan—Strength of the Nation], Pampanga).

He said some of the other people with whom they have discussed the idea were University of the Philippines professor Francisco Nemenzo and sociologist Randolph David, the host of a television talk show.

Gillego said Sen. Agapito Aquino "may eventually join" the group since it was he who originally brought up the idea of forming a Social Justice Party.

"We have accepted into our fold fallouts from the Communist Party of the Philippines, who have differed with their comrades on the doctrines and practices of the party," he said.

The primary thrust of the movement is not only to achieve political democracy, but to promote the people's economic well-being and social justice, according to Gillego.

He said those in the movement agree on four basic issues: the U.S. bases, agrarian reform, foreign debt and human rights.

The formation of the socialist movement is believed to be the organizers' reaction to the Communist Party of the Philippines' (CPP) policy of driving away other "progressive" groups.

"No one has a monopoly of nationalism," one of the movement's organizers, who asked not to be identified, told the INQUIRER.

He described the new group as basically a loose alliance of people with left-of-center views.

**'Analysis' of Shift From Center to Right**

HK0107055988 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE  
in English 1 Jul 88 pp 1, 9

["Analysis" column by Amando Doronila: "Legal Left Shut Out From Politics"]

[Text] Yesterday's vicious attack on Dr. Nemesio Prudente, which left him wounded and three of his bodyguards dead, signals a forceful campaign to polarize the nation and shift the critical mass of moderate politics to the Right. The theme around which this campaign is built is anti-communism, and the characteristic of this effort is that the civil government is not dictating the pace. The pace is being forced by shadowy extra-legal forces reminiscent of the death squads in El Salvador.

This essay seeks to examine the prospects of a successful shift of the center of gravity to the right. It will compare this new polarization with that promoted by the Marcos regime and will describe the new alignment of social forces.

It is important to note that this is the second attempt on the life of Dr. Prudente, who is identified with the legal Left movement and who has been trying to function within the legal political system. The attack yesterday was carried out with vengeance—grenade launchers and automatic weapons were used—as if to emphasize that, as far as the people behind the attack are concerned, there is absolutely no room for him and his type of politics.

There has, of course, been a wave of terror attacks by NPA Sparrows on police and soldiers; in the intensifying insurgency war. While these exchanges indicate the rising level of urban violence flowing from the communist insurgency, the assault on Dr. Prudente has a chilling message to the legal Left. The message is that the parliamentary route to political power is closed to that group.

NBI [National Bureau of Investigation] investigation into the first attack implicated the police. In the second attack, it is not clear what group was responsible. But the murders, among others, of Lean Alejandro of Bayan, Alfonso Surigao, regional chairman of Amnesty International in Cebu and human rights campaigner, and Rolando Olalia of KMU [Kilusang Mayo Uno—I May movement] suggest that it is unhealthy for leaders of the legal Left to practice their

politics in the streets or in the parliamentary area. Again, the NBI investigation into the Olalia murder implicated ultra-Right dissident soldiers.

These extra-legal executions were taking place amid the exclusion by the elite family dominated political system of candidates of the legal Left in the past elections. Thus, the exclusion process is being carried out on two levels.

The legal Left is a forlorn political tendency. It is being driven out of open politics through the closure process I have just described, and it is not even favored as an option by the underground Left. It is actually being wiped out as a non-violent option for change by both the extra-legal death squads, by the elite-dominated political system, and by the indifference of the revolutionary Left. The ultra-Left is sceptical about whether the parliamentary option is a realistic path to win state power.

An important characteristic of this closure of democratic space to the legal Left is that the so-called middle forces or the moderate elements that comprise the majority of Filipinos are being pushed, through terror tactics, to embrace the political orientation of the fascist Right.

The center is being intimidated to accept the outlook of the Right in the fight against insurgency. This center is the ideological anchor of the Aquino government, and if it shifts to the Right, the government will be carried by it.

This is not to say that this government is not already leaning toward the Right. The government has entered into an implicit pact with the military on the approach to counterinsurgency and with the business in regard to policy on labor, especially on strikes. It has accommodated the landowners' interest on agrarian reform legislation.

In this alliance, the government has alienated many of its former allies, all of which had formed the Rainbow Coalition at Edsa. The Catholic bishops and many of the businessmen have parted ways with President Aquino on land reform. Labor no longer aspires for the fulfillment of the social-justice goals of the government. The cause-oriented groups of moderate persuasion have been lost on the issue of human rights, and those of the Left have abandoned the coalition, disillusioned by human rights compromise, agrarian reform and the nationalist issue on the military bases.

The splintering of the coalition over the emergence of divisive issues has forced the splinters to seek new poles of gravity. The extra-legal forces of the Right are trying to shove the fragments of the broad center to their side, but because they are doing this by intimidation, they are not certain about the loyalty of these fragments.

Essentially the center fragments abhor violence and favor the politics of moderation. Former President Marcos tried to mobilize the centrists behind his coalition through the politics of polarization. He said there were only two choices—either his regime or the communists.

The majority of the people knew better. They made their own choice at Edsa—and they overthrew him and opted for the middle ground. However, in his time, it was the government which formulated the options or choices and which forced the pace of polarization.

Today, it is not the Aquino government which is forcing the polarization and dictating the terms of the choices. That function has been taken over by the extremists who have neither patience nor tolerance for the politics of moderation. This is the tragedy of this government. It has the means, the authority and the popular support to take charge, but they are hardly being used now against the blatant challenge of the death squads.

**Column on Effects of Attempted Coups**  
*HK0107055088 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY GLOBE*  
*in English 1 Jul 88 p 4*

["Turn of Events" column by Francisco S. Tatad: "Too Many Coups"]

[Text] The argument between Malacanang and Camp Aguinaldo as to whether anybody had planned to stage a coup d'etat while President Aquino was in Switzerland has borne both good and bad fruits.

First the bad. In an effort to prove they were right and Executive Secretary Catalino Macaraig was wrong, military authorities have been arresting a lot of people, including some communists for a change. These, however, were not members of the CPP [Communist Party of the Philippines] NPA, but rather of the PKP [Partido Komunista ng Pilipinas—Communist Party of the Philippines], which was legalized when its members renounced armed struggle and collaborated with the government on land reform during the time of Marcos. In other words, the wrong communists. And the subversive materials captured from them are openly sold in the market.

Now, the good. A senior military officer has finally made the distinction between a coup attempt and plain disturbance. The public owes much to Brigadier General Biazon for making it clear that the reported attempt by a small group of former soldiers to take possession of a 747 jet at the Manila International Airport and use it as a bargaining chip in demanding, among others, the return of former President Marcos, was not an attempt to mount a coup but a simple destabilization move.

In 1987, then AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] Chief of Staff Fidel Ramos tried to make a similar distinction when he called the takeover of GMA-Channel 7 by a small contingent of rebel soldiers "an unauthorized military exercise. But that distinction was short-lived. He soon fell into temptation of magnifying every military incident against the administration as a "coup attempt," thereby magnifying his own role and value to Mrs Aquino, as her "slayer of coups."

Now, with Biazon's distinction, it may be useful for us to look back to the five so-called "coup attempts" from which Ramos "saved" the President and see which of them, if any, were indeed real coup attempts, and which had been simply magnified to look like coup attempts in order to enlarge the role and increase the value of those who had "crushed" the "coups."

Of the various incidents since Mrs Aquino came to power, only the Manila Hotel incident of July 1986 seems to qualify as a real coup attempt. Although there was no military attempt to physically take over the government, there was former Senator Arturo Tolentino's proclamation of a new government, however ill-received, to replace Mrs Aquino's. Of course, Tolentino was claiming a constitutional right against a president who had been installed by a coup d'etat and dismantled the constitutional order under which she had first sought, and officially lost, election to the office.

An interesting paper by UP [University of the Philippines] Associate Professor C.P. Filio notes that that proclamation of a new government was the key element present in the Tolentino affair that did not exist in the August 27, 1987 exercise led by Col. Gregorio Honasan. The latter, in his view, was more a military demonstration than a political exercise. And Teddy Boy Locsin's memorable description of it as "an acoustic war" helps to tell us what it really was.

Honasan, according to this study, wanted to send a "message" to the commander-in-chief for which the usual channels no longer sufficed. This is of course rejected by those who say that communication ceases the moment violence intervenes, and violence did intervene in the August 27, 1987 incident. But in modern conflict the threat or use of force is a form of communication in itself.

Many share this analysis. To them, what Biazon calls "destabilization moves" are attempts to communicate to the president and commander-in-chief and the rest of the nation urgent messages for which the usual channels no longer suffice, and which cannot be dismissed either by the usual dead silence from government.

In all these destabilization moves, Ramos, rather than being seen simply as the man who provides the solution, is seen also as the one who supplies the cause. The study blames him for so much dissension, demoralization and fractiousness—and "ramblings"—in the Armed Forces.

His first problem, the study says, is that the public perception of him (like that of Mrs Aquino) is largely a product of media, which does not square up with the real Ramos. His apparent popularity among civilians (again, like Mrs Aquino's) is not shared by those who know him best. And now Malacanang seems eager to show it.

**Customs Confiscates Weapons, Ammunition**  
*HK0107115188 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan*  
*in Tagalog 1000 GMT 1 Jul 88*

[Text] The customs authorities have discovered five kinds of high-caliber weapons and many rounds of ammunition in the Manila International Container Terminal [MITC]. This occurred at the same time as the authorities confiscated 12 high-caliber weapons at the Ninoy International Airport yesterday. The full details from Erl Sapilino:

[Begin recording] [words indistinct] MITC include one .32 caliber automatic pistol, 4 [words indistinct], and 500 rounds of assorted ammunition. According to the report released by Customs Assistant Commissioner (Isidor Garcia), the guns were inside a consolidated shipment consigned to a certain Hilda Calderon, whose address was not indicated. The authorities are preparing to file a criminal case against [words indistinct] smuggled guns. [end recording]

**Navy Seeks P3.8 Billion Budget for 1989**  
*HK3006085988 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog*  
*0700 GMT 30 Jun 88*

[Text] Philippine Navy chief Carlito Cunanan urged Congress to approve the P3.8 billion budget sought by the navy for 1989. This is P1.2 billion more than this year's budget.

According to Cunanan the Philippine Navy urgently needs to purchase new vessels. He claimed that 80 percent of the Navy's 49 ships were inherited from the Second World War. Eight of them are to be broken up and sold as scrap metal.

At the same time Cunanan admitted that the Philippine Navy does not have the capability to detect submarines which may secretly enter the country. The Navy also cannot monitor vessels allegedly smuggling arms into the country. Cunanan said the navy's ships and aircraft are too old and can no longer be used for surveillance operations. According to him the navy does not have sufficient funds to maintain these facilities properly.

**New Supreme Court Chief Justice Appointed**  
*HK0107092588 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company*  
*DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 1 Jul 88*

[Text] A new Supreme Court chief justice has been named. The details are from Dick Sintiongco of Mobile 6:

[Begin recording] President Cory Aquino today appointed Justice Marcelo B. Fernan as chief justice of the Supreme Court. Fernan took the place of retired Justice Pedro Yap. The new chief justice was chosen from the list submitted by the Judicial and Bar Council to the president. The 60-year-old Fernan was the chairman of the Supreme Court's 3d Division before his appointment. He was given the post based on seniority.

The president also appointed several ombudsman deputies. They are Manuel Domingo, for Luzon; Juan Hagad, for the Visayas; and Cesar Mitereda, for Mindanao.

Fernan was also the chairman of the House of Representatives' electoral tribunal. Before he was an associate justice in 1986, he was the minority floor leader of the Batasang Pambansa [National Assembly]. [end recording]

**Transport Strike 'Not Expected' To Happen**  
*HK3006113988 Quezon City GMA 7 Radio-Television*  
*Arts Network in Tagalog 1030 GMT 30 Jun 88*

[From "GMA News" Program—no video available]

[Text] Tomorrow's transport strike is not expected to push through. This was learned from Malacanang after President Aquino held a meeting with PISTON [Pinagkaisang Samahan ng Mga Tsuper and Operators Nationwide—United Organization of Drivers Nationwide] leader, Midardo Roda, and other strike leaders. Roda voiced their demands for a rollback in the price of oil and other products. The president ordered the Energy Regulatory Board chairman to report every 2 months on the status of the oil price stabilization fund, and to look into the possibility of reducing the price of gasoline.

**Thailand**

**Establishment of Chinese Stockpile Viewed**  
*BK0107014188 Bangkok THE NATION in English*  
*1 Jul 88 p 8*

[Editorial by Phongsak Sisot: "China's War Stockpile Reality in Two Years?"]

[Text] Even though the plan to establish a Chinese war stockpile in Thailand has not been raised at the official level, informal meetings between the two countries' senior defence officials began in earnest in April.

It appears quite certain now that the first arms depot from China will be on Thai soil before the last Vietnamese soldier leaves Kampuchea in 1990.

Over the past several weeks, Thai military leaders spoke openly about the plan, saying the Chinese stockpile would improve Thailand's defence capability.

Defence Minister Phaniang Kantarat said recently that both Thailand and China shared similar views on the plan, which will more or less follow the American model. Thailand and the United States signed an agreement in January 1987 to set up a joint arms depot to be used in case of emergency.

Phaniang said the two sides will take up the matter officially at an appropriate time soon.

Interviews with several senior military officers revealed that the idea of setting up a Chinese war stockpile is the direct outcome of the logistics problem crippling the Thai military's defence ability.

Another important factor is the budget constraint of the Thai Army, which wants to make its military establishment leaner and meaner. What's more, Army Commander in Chief Chawalit Yongchaiyut has said from time to time that Thailand must diversify its arms supply sources.

The stockpile discussion began in April during the visit of Gen Wanchai Ruangtrakun, deputy army commander in chief, to China. Wanchai Ruangtrakun raised the idea of a Chinese arms depot in Thailand and the initial Chinese reaction was encouraging.

Without delay, Chinese defence authorities arranged for Wanchai to inspect some war stockpiles in Beijing and the surrounding area.

After his return, Wanchai filed a special report of his views about the stockpile to Chawalit, his superior. Within weeks, Thailand came up with a general guideline to set up a stockpile of Chinese arms. It was then passed to the Defence Ministry. A few weeks later, Phaniang told reporters that he supported the idea and that it would take at least two years to implement the plan.

The Thai military assessment of the Thai-Lao fighting at Ban Romklao early this year identified a logistical problem that needed to be addressed immediately. It said that given the excellent state of bilateral relations with China, Thailand should not forego the opportunity.

"China is eager to increase the defence potential of Thailand. Discussions so far have been very smooth and without any problem," said a senior military officer, who asked for anonymity.

The United States, Thailand's closest ally, had to use special C-141 transport aircraft to rush artillery shells and other ammunition to Thailand during the 90-day border battle between Thailand and Laos, which killed more than one hundred soldiers before a cease-fire in mid-February.

"Fortunately, the cease-fire agreement was reached. Otherwise, we could face a serious problem," the officer said.

In principle, the Chinese stockpile will not be much different from the US stockpile. But military items contained in the Chinese depot will consist mainly of artillery shells, ammunition and spare parts.

At the moment, the mainstay of Chinese arms in the Thai armed forces still is restricted to 130mm artillery, T-69 tanks, Mark 2 armoured personnel carriers, T-84 bridge holders, 37mm anti-aircraft guns, recoilless guns and small arms.

Some of these Chinese weapons were sent to the Thai Army in 1986 when China provided them as a grant. But in 1987, Thailand bought the tanks and APCs at the friendship prices. More Chinese tanks and APCs will arrive in Thailand next year.

Assistant Army Commander in Chief Suchinda Kraprayun said Thailand can draw arms from the Chinese depot in case of a national emergency and then pay later.

He said the Army Ordnance Department is working out final details to present to the Army by the end of September before the Defence Ministry takes up the matter with the Chinese officials.

Despite Thai military support of the Chinese stockpile, some army officers have expressed concern that the feeling of other ASEAN and Indochinese countries should be taken into consideration.

"Unfavourable response could delay the establishment of the Chinese stockpile," said one military officer.

One senior army leader has privately voiced objection to the plan, saying that the Thai Army must not rely too much on Chinese weapons because some of them are of inferior quality and the cordial Thai-Chinese relations may change after the settlement in Kampuchea.

**Friendship Market Plan Discussed With Laos**  
*BK0107081788 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai*  
*0530 GMT 1 Jul 88*

[Text] A meeting of the Thai-Lao working committee was held in Muang District, Nong Khai Province, yesterday to discuss the Hatsuifong-Nong Khai friendship market in order to review loopholes in customs and immigration control, and the difficulty Thailand had in transportation of goods.

The meeting ruled that Thai traders and people desiring to cross into Laos for trade must carry border passes without exception. The meeting also agreed to move the Hatsuifong-Nong Khai friendship market at Siang Khouan Park—about 3 km from Tha Deua—closer to the Tha Deua border checkpoint in order to better facilitate traders from both countries and to prevent border smuggling.

At the meeting, Laos asked Thailand to expand the friendship market to 3 days, that is, from 0730 to 1500 on Friday, Saturday and Sunday, instead of only 2 days on Saturday and Sunday. Thai officials will forward the Lao request to the Nong Khai governor as it concerns policy. Concerning tourist exchanges, Thailand wanted the matter to be discussed in another meeting to be held after the general election in Thailand.

## Vietnam

### **Association for Friendship With U.S. Meets** *BK3006164888 Hanoi VNA in English 1614 GMT* 30 Jun 88

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 30— The Vietnam-U.S. Friendship Association met here on June 29 to review its activities over the recent past and work out a programme of action for 1988-89.

Present on the occasion was Phan Hien, minister of justice and president of the association.

### **City Welcomes Troops Home From PRK 30 June** *BK0107074588 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese* 2300 GMT 30 Jun 88

[Text] On the afternoon of 30 June, the Ho Chi Minh City Party, People's, and VFF Committees and the 7th Military Region Command held a meeting to warmly welcome cadres and combatants of the Vietnamese Volunteer Army Command home from Cambodia. Attending the meeting were the following comrades: Colonel General Tran Van Quang, representative of the Ministry of National Defense; Vo Tran Chi, secretary of the city party committee; Phan Van Khai, chairman of the city people's committee; Le Thanh Nhon, acting chairman of the city VFF committee; Nguyen Thai Bung, commander of the 7th Military Region; representatives of public organs, mass organizations, the armed forces of Ho Chi Minh City, IV Army Corps, and the 7th Military Region; and more than 2,000 representatives of people from all walks of life. Also present at the meeting were representatives of general consulates of various countries and foreign delegations currently working in the city, and a large number of international newsmen who came to witness the troop withdrawal.

At 1530 sharp, the cadres and combatants belonging to the volunteer army command entered the front yard of the Thong Nhat Conference Hall amidst the beating of drums and rousing martial tunes. On behalf of the Ministry of National Defense and cadres and combatants of the armed forces, Colonel General Tran Van Quang heartily welcomed the return of the beloved sons of the fatherland who had successfully fulfilled their lofty internationalist duty. He said:

While rejoicing over your return to the fatherland today, comrades, we are deeply moved to call to mind the cadres and combatants who have laid down their lives in fraternal Cambodia for the sake of lofty internationalist duty. We convey our most intimate sentiments and profound gratitude to the families of fallen heroes and wounded and sick combatants. May the comrade wounded combatants quickly recover so they can join their comrades, fellow unit members, and the people in continuing their contributions to the cause of national construction and defense.

On this occasion, I would like, on behalf of VPA cadres and combatants, to express our gratitude toward the party, government, people, and revolutionary army of Cambodia for their militant solidarity with and assistance to the Vietnamese volunteer army. We will forever keep in our hearts these lofty sentiments.

After recalling the great significance of this year's withdrawal of the volunteer army command and 50,000 Vietnamese Army volunteers to the preservation of peace and security in the region, Colonel General Tran Van Quang continued:

Comrades, welcoming you home at a time when the national situation is fraught with difficulties in the socioeconomic field, the Ministry of National Defense is convinced that you will bring into play your glorious traditions and join the people in standing combat ready, strictly upholding discipline, and making your units firm and strong in all respects so as to contribute to the undertaking to build and defend the socialist Vietnamese fatherland.

We also hope that all echelons, sectors, and mass organizations will assist army volunteers and their families in rapidly stabilizing and improving their material and spiritual life so as to create the conditions for them to continue the fulfillment of their tasks.

Speaking at the meeting, Comrade Vo Tran Chi expressed the honor of the Ho Chi Minh City party organization and people to represent cadres, combatants, and people throughout the country in welcoming home the Vietnamese volunteer army command, which had fulfilled its glorious duty in fraternal Cambodia. He praised Vietnamese volunteer troops for the outstanding armed exploits they had recorded in coordination with the revolutionary army and people of Cambodia, and added:

May I avail myself of this occasion to warmly congratulate, on behalf of the people of Ho Chi Minh City in particular and compatriots throughout the country in general, the cadres, combatants, and command of the Vietnamese volunteer army for the outstanding armed exploits recorded over the past almost 10 years of work and combat in aid of our Cambodian friends. From the bottom of our hearts, we sincerely express our deep gratitude toward the KPRP, the PRK Government, and the Army and people of Cambodia for their extreme solicitude and wholehearted care for and assistance to the Vietnamese volunteer army in fulfilling its glorious duty.

Deep down in our hearts, we remember with deep emotion the cadres, combatants, and compatriots who have fallen to further glorify the VPA's determined-to-fight-and-win standard. Uncle Ho's soldiers have contributed to further deepening the special Vietnam-Cambodia solidarity and making it last forever.

Comrade Vo Tran Chi affirmed the responsibility of the city party organization and people to always continue redoubling their support for the combatants still on duty in Cambodia and, at the same time, to satisfactorily resolve all problems facing those who have fulfilled their duty in a full manifestation of the tradition and feelings of the rear area toward the frontline.

On behalf of cadres and combatants of the volunteer army command, Colonel General Commander Le Ngoc Hien reported to the compatriots and combatants in Ho Chi Minh City and throughout the country about the completion of the withdrawal of the entire command and its support units home on schedule. He pledged with the Ministry of National Defense and compatriots and combatants nationwide that the repatriated volunteer forces are prepared to undertake any duty assigned by the party, the state, and the army with the determination to be worthy of their title as Uncle Ho's soldiers.

Amidst the spirited tunes of martial music, Colonel General Tran Van Quang and Comrades Vo Tran Chi and Nguyen Thoi Bung took turns vigorously shaking hands with, and embracing the comrades belonging to, the volunteer army command—typical representatives of cadres and combatants who have outstandingly fulfilled their duty in fraternal Cambodia.

The meeting concluded amidst the strains of the song "As If Uncle Ho Were Present on the Day of Great Victory."

#### Afternoon Meeting Held

BK0107080588 Hanoi VNA in English 0707 GMT  
1 Jul 88

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 1—A grand ceremony was organized in Ho Chi Minh City yesterday by the municipal party and people's committees and the command of the Seventh Military Zone to welcome the command of the Vietnamese Army volunteers home, which has fulfilled its internationalist duty in Kampuchea.

At 9:30 hrs, six AN-26 planes and three helicopters carrying the staff members of the command and its accompaniment landed at the Tan Son Nhat Airport.

Among those present there were Senior Lt. Gen. Tran Van Quang, vice minister of defence; Vo Tran Chi, member of the party Central Committee and secretary of the municipal party committee; Phan Van Khai, member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the municipal people's committee.

Also present were representatives of the Soviet, Kampuchean, G.D.R., Czechoslovak, Polish, Bulgarian, Cuban, and Hungarian consulates general in Ho Chi Minh City and a large number of Vietnamese and foreign pressmen who had come to witness the ceremony.

The same day in the afternoon, a meeting was held at the Thong Nhat (Unification) Conference Hall there for the same purpose.

Addressing the meeting General Tran Van Quang expressed warm welcome home to the command of the Vietnamese Army volunteers, and brought to light the Vietnamese party, government and people's goodwill in the search for a political solution to the Kampuchean issue, the vivid manifestation of which is the withdrawal of 50,000 Vietnamese Army volunteers from Kampuchea this time. He also called upon the returnees to do their utmost for the socio-economic development and for the further reinforcement of the Army.

#### Gold Star Order Conferred on Army Volunteers

BK0107085988 Hanoi International Service in English  
1000 GMT 30 Jun 88

[Text] The State Council has decided to confer the Gold Star Order, Vietnam's highest distinction, on the Vietnamese Army volunteers for having fulfilled their internationalist obligation in Cambodia. The decision was signed by President of the State Council Vo Chi Cong on June 23.

#### Comments on Troop Withdrawal From Cambodia

##### Commanding General Interviewed

BK3006160288 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese  
2300 GMT 28 Jun 88

[Interview with Senior General Le Ngoc Hien, commander of the Vietnamese Volunteer Army's Command in Cambodia by the correspondents of the Voice of Vietnam radio, the VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY, and the Vietnam Television Station; date not given—recorded]

[Text] [First unidentified reporter] Dear comrade senior general commander:

According to a 23 May communique on the coming seventh troop pullout of the Vietnamese army volunteers from Cambodia, there are three issues that draw the attention of world public opinion, namely, the withdrawal of the Vietnamese volunteer army's command, the pullout of 50,000 Vietnamese army volunteers from Cambodia and the placement of the remaining force under the direct guidance of the PRK Government. Would you elaborate on the substance of these three issues on the basis of the new developments of the Cambodian Revolution.

[General Le Ngoc Hien] There are two special points in this troop pullout. We will withdraw home a large number and eventually an absolute majority of Vietnamese army volunteers. Second, we will withdraw even the Command of the Volunteer Army and place the remaining units under PRK control.

The real reason for, and the great significance of, the withdrawal of the absolute majority of the army volunteers in 1988 are:

First, thanks to the close and effective cooperation given by the Cambodian Revolutionary Armed Forces over the years, enthusiastically assisted and wholeheartedly supported by the Cambodian people, the army volunteers have weakened the enemies to the point where they now have nothing left except their military forces. Their border sanctuary has been isolated from the inland area as has their jungle area from the populated areas. They have had to divide themselves into small teams and groups, reliant upon foreign aid, to operate surreptitiously, carrying out terrorism and pillaging activities. At times, they have presented themselves as nationalists but how could they use such a thin veil to block their true nature? Eventually they exposed themselves as reactionary Pol Pot murderers. They can in no way deceive the people with their unjust behavior. I am convinced and assured that, in the coming period, they will be beaten, until they surrender or disintegrate, by the mass movement and the Cambodian revolutionary armed forces.

Second, the Cambodian Revolutionary militia forces have matured in all areas and are now capable of basically assuming the defense and building of their country and protecting their revolutionary gains.

The mass movement under the KPRP leadership has been vigorously generated in both rural and urban areas and has even been expanded deep into remote mountain areas. Together with the rapid growth of the Cambodian revolutionary armed forces, including the regular forces, the recent period has seen the rapid emergence of the provincial and district local forces as well as village militia forces. Here we should take note of a particularly important factor, namely the vigorous emergence of their leadership and command skills which has made it possible for them to meet the new situation and tasks.

This troop pullout will continue to underscore Vietnam's and Cambodia's goodwill shining with just cause and will open up a new, better and more beautiful era in the relations of militant solidarity and friendship between the two parties, states, peoples, and armies of Vietnam and Cambodia. [words indistinct]

[Second unidentified reporter] Dear comrade commander: After doing your international obligation in Cambodia, would you, on behalf of the Vietnamese army volunteers, elaborate on the special militant solidarity, the friendly relations, and the fine sentiments between the two Armies of Vietnam and Cambodia as well as between Vietnamese army volunteers and the Cambodian people and army?

[General Le Ngoc Hien] The friendly relations between the peoples of Vietnam and Cambodia as well as the military solidarity between the VPA and the Cambodian

People's Army have long existed and have been built through many generations from the resistance against French colonialism and Japanese facism to the anti-U.S. struggle.

Over the past 10 years or so, under the banner of a just cause, the Vietnamese army volunteers have stood side by side with the Cambodian Army and people and have made sacrifices in the struggle for their national independence and freedom and for their lofty international obligation. Therefore, they have been wholeheartedly assisted by the people from the rear and have won the love, care, and all-round assistance from the multiethnic fraternal Cambodian people. The friendship and solidarity and the lovely sentiments that the fraternal party, state, people, and People's Army of Cambodia have given to the Vietnamese army volunteers are boundless and indescribable. At our departure following our fulfillment of our mission, the moving feelings of unwillingness to part are also indescribable. On behalf of all the cadres and combatants of the Vietnamese Volunteer Army, I would like to avail myself of this opportunity to express my confidence and profound gratitude to the party, state, people, and revolutionary armed forces of Cambodia for their meritorious deeds and fine sentiments.

[Third unidentified reporter] Dear comrade commander: Do you think that this important troop pullout will lead to positive changes in the search for a political solution to the Cambodia issue?

[General Le Ngoc Hien] I am firmly convinced that after this troop pullout, and even after the Volunteer Army has been completely withdrawn from Cambodia, the Cambodian Revolution will continue to make steady headway. They would gain nothing if they fail to keep themselves abreast of the times.

#### VNA Correspondent on Pullout

BK3006161388 Hanoi VNA in English 1544 GMT  
30 Jun 88

[By VNA Correspondent in Phnom Penh]

[Text] Hanoi OANA VNA June 30— "Your images will never fade in the memory of the Kampuchean army and people. We'll keep them alive by striving continually to learn from your pure internationalism... The Kampuchean Army and people will never forget the immense sacrifices you have made to save our nation from complete destruction."

These words from the farewell speech delivered by Kampuchean Defence Minister Koy Buntha rang across the Pochentong Airport bathed in the bright sunlight of this June 30, 1988 morning, a date which is to become another watershed in the glorious but tearful history of the Kampuchean revolution. Standing at attention beside Koy Buntha in his medal-laden uniform was Senior Lieutenant-General Le Ngoc Hien, commander

of the Vietnamese volunteer army in Kampuchea. Behind the two generals were almost 400 officers of the Vietnamese volunteers' command staff and military advisers who were to leave Kampuchea in the 7th troop withdrawal since 1982 involving 50,000 men, almost equal to the number to remain after 1988.

The 15 km Tou Samouk Boulevard leading to the airport was lined up with more than 50,000 people holding miniature flags of the two countries and slogans in both Khmer and Vietnamese saying:

"Bon Voyage," "We'll learn from you," "Long live the pure internationalism of the Vietnamese volunteers."

The whole airport rang out with shouts ending [as received] Defence Minister Koy Buntha as he closed his farewell speech by chanting "Long Live the Unbreakable Kampuchea-Vietnam-Laos militant solidarity," "Fare you well and good luck, comrades." The place was astir with miniature flags as a military band struck the Kampuchean song "Choundomneua" (farewell). Thousands of chests again thundered, "Good bye, good luck". Four Kampuchean girls then placed beautiful garlands of flowers around the necks of General Le Ngoc Hien, Major Generals Le Quy Hai and Le Kha Phieu, deputy commanders of the Vietnamese volunteers, and Major General Mai Xuan Tan, head of the military advisers group.

In a voice shaken with emotion General Le Ngoc Hien said that himself, his command staff and all the Vietnamese officers and soldiers are taking home the indelible memories of the "ten year-old comradeship-in-arms," of the days when they shared each kilo of rice with their Kampuchean brothers in the common fight against the Pol Pot remnants and the other hostile forces which are bent on blocking the road to peace and national reconciliation. Le Ngoc Hien ended his short farewell address by wishing the Kampuchean Army and people success in defending the gains of the revolution.

He and his command staff made a farewell round of the Kampuchean leadership and the diplomatic corps while 50 Buddhist monks started their good luck prayers. In the rumble of three MI-8 helicopters and six Antonov-26 transport planes posed for the return flight on the tarmac, the Vietnamese command staff bade farewell to the 15,000 representatives of the Phnom Penh population in the tumultuous jostle of several dozens of foreign journalists who came to cover this historic moment of one of the most painful issues in Southeast Asia for many years now.

A huge flurry of flags again swept the airport as the Vietnamese command boarded the helicopters. The aircraft lifted up and made a wide circle over the Kampuchean capital before heading in the direction of Ho Chi Minh City.

Among those coming to kiss the Vietnamese officers farewell were Chea Sim, Bou Thang, Nguon Nhel, Ney Pena and others in the Political Bureau and Secretariat of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea who took part in that memorable founding congress of the National Front for Salvation from the Pol Pot genocidal regime ten years ago.

An episode of the battle has come to its close. A new one has opened in which, as chairman of the Council of Ministers Hun Sen declared at a press conference on the eve of the Vietnamese departure, the Kampuchean people and Army will build up their own force step by step to shoulder the momentous task of national defence and construction whether a political solution can be achieved or not. He also warned the hostile force not to exploit the situation created by this repatriation of a major Vietnamese force or to construe it as something done under pressure of any kind.

"We'll not adopt a strategy or tactical line that would tie our own hands," he blurted out when asked what will happen if the Khmer Rouge intensify their military attacks and subversive activities.

#### Hanoi Radio Comments

BK0107114188 Hanoi International Service in English  
1000 GMT 1 Jul 88

#### [Station Commentary]

[Text] The command of the Vietnamese volunteer army in Cambodia led by Senior Lieutenant General [as heard] Le Ngoc Hien arrived in Ho Chi Minh City on Friday [1 July] afternoon after fulfilling their glorious internationalist mission in Cambodia. Also coming home with the command were one-fourth of the 50,000 Vietnamese Army volunteers who are to be repatriated in this year's troop pullout. Hundreds of foreign newsmen witnessed the troop withdrawal.

Public opinion in Southeast Asia and the world warmly welcomed and highly valued this gesture of goodwill of Vietnam and the People's Republic of Kampuchea. A British journalist has wrote an article carried by the British newspaper THE SUNDAY TIMES saying that there is no doubt Vietnam is really pulling out its troops from Cambodia. Many foreign journalists shared the views that the withdrawal of Vietnamese Army volunteers from Cambodia this time created favorable conditions for a political solution to the Cambodian problem. The Iraqi newspaper THE BAGHDAD OBSERVER recently said that Vietnam seriously carried out its commitment on troop pullout, the remaining problem that must be settled is the Khmer Rouge.

The Vietnamese troop pullout this time not only demonstrates Vietnam's goodwill but the position of strength of Vietnam and the People's Republic of Kampuchea. With a correct stance and goodwill on the basis of the steady growth in all fields of the People's Republic of

Kampuchea, since 1982 Vietnam has withdrawn a large part of the Vietnamese Army volunteers from Cambodia through seven troop pullouts. The number of repatriated troops ranged from several thousand in earlier withdrawals to 50,000 in the latest pullout. Worthy of note is that the command of the Vietnamese Volunteer Army has been withdrawn—the remaining Vietnamese troops are placed under the direction of the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

That reality shows substantial growth of the Kampuchean Revolutionary Armed Forces. It is like when Cambodian Defense Minister Koy Buntha said at the see-off ceremony on Friday that in the last 10 years the assistance and sacrifices of the Vietnamese Army volunteers have brought back peaceful life for the Cambodian people and strengthened the Kampuchean revolutionary armed forces. From a few brigades, the Kampuchean revolutionary armed forces has now regular armies, militias and guerrillas. These forces are capable of coordinating action in defending the country.

In the past 10 years, the hostile forces have pretexted [as heard] the presence of Vietnamese Army volunteers in Cambodia to nurture the Pol Pot remnants against the People's Republic of Kampuchea. So far, a significant part of Vietnamese Army volunteers has been withdrawn, and the withdrawal will be completed by 1990. But this is a unilateral gesture of goodwill. The obstacle to a political solution to the Cambodian issue is the Khmer Rouge. Any possibility of a comeback of the genocidal Pol Pot clique to power in Cambodia must be ruled out. This is a demand and legitimate aspiration of the Cambodian people and also an obligation of the world community.

**Vice Premier on Cooperation With CEMA**  
*BK3006162988 Hanoi VNA in English 1550 GMT  
30 Jun 88*

[Text] Hanoi OANA VNA June 30— On the occasion of the 10th anniversary of Vietnam's participation in the Council of Mutual Economic Assistance (CEMA), Tran Duc Luong, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and head of the Vietnamese CEMA permanent representation, in an exclusive article for the daily NHAN DAN on Wednesday, reviewed Vietnam's multi-sided cooperation with other CEMA member countries over the past 10 years.

To help Vietnam solve the energy problem, the most urgent one in its economy, he wrote, the Soviet Union and other socialist countries have helped us build a number of power plants, power lines and transformer stations. The Pha Lai thermo-power plant, the hydro-electric power projects of Hoa Binh and Tri An, which have been or will be put into operation, will supply a remarkable quantity of energy to production and daily life. In addition, the GDR, Bulgaria, and Czechoslovakia are helping Vietnam build small and medium-size

hydro-electric plants in Central Vietnam. The Soviet Union is assisting Vietnam to build a general diagram of power development till the year 2000.

The coal mines built with the Soviet assistance have produced 90 percent of the national coal output. Poland and some other countries have supplied Vietnam with equipment and machines for coal exploitation.

Oil and gas constitute an important economic branch of Vietnam, in 1987, the Vietnam-USSR joint venture "Vietso-petro," established in the framework of the Vietnam-USSR treaty on oil and gas prospect and exploitation in the continental shelf of southern Vietnam, extracted first tons of petroleum. This year, the "Vietso-petro" plans to exploit 670,000 tons.

The first oil refining and petrochemical complex in Vietnam is under construction with the Soviet assistance.

The cooperation between Vietnam and other CEMA member countries in non-ferrous and ferrous metallurgy is developing. The Soviet Union, Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR and Czechoslovakia have cooperated with Vietnam in the prospecting for bauxite in southern Vietnam. The cooperation in the extraction and processing of bauxite ore of Vietnam has entered the list of priority cooperation issues and cooperation agreements in this field will be concluded before 1990.

In mechanical engineering and electronics, other CEMA member countries are joining Vietnam in the construction of new production establishments and in the synchronization and modernization of existing ones in order to supply mechanical items for agricultural production, forestry and establishments producing export items. In March 1987, Vietnam and other CEMA member countries signed agreements on cooperation in producing machine tools, and tools, in building and repairing sea vessels and other boating means in Vietnam. Regarding chemical industry, the Soviet Union is helping Vietnam expand the Lao Cai apatite mine and build there a sorting plant of 1,560,000 tons a year, upgrade and expand the Lam Thao superphosphate plant. Vietnam is cooperating with other CEMA member countries in producing chemical products in service of export and the production of consumer goods.

Following the liberation of southern Vietnam in 1975, the CEMA member countries supplied Vietnam with materials, rails, and steel and iron to restore the 1,700 km transnational railway linking the north with the south. The Soviet Union gave non-refundable aid to Vietnam, helping it build the Thang Long bridge, upgrade the Hanoi-Haiphong railway, the Hanoi-Lao Cai railway and a number of other communications projects.

Thanks to technical assistance from the Soviet Union, the GDR and Hungary, material and technical bases of the Vietnamese posts and communications service have been unceasingly consolidated and expanded.

The Soviet Union helped Vietnam build two ground satellite stations which did a lot to shorten the geographical distance between Vietnam and other CEMA member countries.

The cooperation in light industry has also strongly developed. The GDR and Hungary helped Vietnam build spinning mills in the central cities of Vinh and Hue, Bulgaria and Poland helped Vietnam with equipment for the Nam Dinh textile mill and the Khanh Hoi spinning mill. The Soviet Union and Vietnam have signed agreements on producing a large quantity of ready-to-wear items, knit wears, leather shoes...

The Soviet Union and other CEMA member countries have supplied Vietnam with fertilizer, insecticide, tractors, means of transport, materials and equipment to help her carry out the food production programme.

Vietnam is cooperating with fraternal countries in supplying products of tropical industrial crops to the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR and Czechoslovakia and in developing her farm products processing industry.

Vietnam is carrying out, together with other CEMA member countries, 42 projects in CEMA's comprehensive programme for technological and scientific progress from now to the year 2000.

**More Foreign Leaders Congratulate Do Muoi**  
*BK0107075588 Hanoi VNA in English 0702 GMT  
1 Jul 88*

[Text] Hanoi Vna July 1— The newly elected chairman of the Council of Ministers, Do Muoi, has received more congratulations from his counterparts abroad.

They include Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamed of Malaysia, Chairman Haydar Abu Bakr al-Attas of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita of Japan, and Prime Minister Ranasinghe Premadasa of Sri Lanka.

Also on the occasion, Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach has received a cable from his opposite number in Singapore congratulating the new Vietnamese chairman.

**Leaders Greet Thai King on Longest Reign**  
*BK0107043388 Hanoi VNA in English 1617 GMT  
30 Jun 88*

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 30— President of the State Council Vo Chi Cong today extended his best wishes to King Phumiphon Adunyadet of Thailand on the occasion of the holding of a jubilee to celebrate his longest reign in the Thai history.

In his message, President Vo Chi Cong wished the people of Thailand, under the reign of King Phumiphon Adunyadet, new achievements in their national construction and development.

"May the bond of friendship and cooperation between the peoples of Vietnam and Thailand be further strengthened and developed."

Also on this occasion, chairman of the Council of Ministers Do Muoi has sent a message of congratulations to Thai Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon.

The message said:

"May the relations of friendship, cooperation and good neighbourliness between Vietnam and Thailand be further consolidated and developed in the interests of our two peoples and of peace and stability in Southeast Asia."

**New Indian Ambassador Presents His Credentials**  
*BK0107043588 Hanoi VNA in English 1615 GMT  
30 Jun 88*

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 30— Indian Ambassador A. E. Putwardan today presented his credentials to Vice-President of the State Council Nguyen Huu Tho.

The Vietnamese leader had a cordial talk with the Indian diplomat after the presentation.

**Yemeni Socialist Party Delegation Visits**  
*BK0107041888 Hanoi VNA in English 1613 GMT  
30 Jun 88*

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 30— A delegation of the Yemeni Socialist Party led by Mohammed Awel Alamk, member of the party Central Committee and of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, has arrived here on a visit to Vietnam.

Today, the delegation held talks with a host delegation headed by Nguyen Tien Trinh, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and president of the Vietnam-PDRY Friendship Association.

The two sides informed each other of their activities, exchanged views on issues of mutual concern, and discussed measures to promote the friendship and cooperation between the parties and peoples of the two countries.

**NHAN DAN Hails National Assembly**

*BK3006152588 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese  
2300 GMT 28 Jun 88*

[NHAN DAN 29 June Editorial: "Strive to Successfully Implement All Resolutions of the National Assembly"]

[Text] After 7 days of work in an urgent and serious manner and in a renovative democratic spirit, the third session of the Eighth National Assembly concluded successfully yesterday afternoon, 28 June.

All issues listed on the agenda of this National Assembly session were satisfactorily resolved. The National Assembly elected Comrade Do Muoi, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau, as chairman of the Council of Ministers, and acknowledged his solemn pledge upon being given this new important duty that he will, together with members of the Council of Ministers, strive to thoroughly grasp the renovative spirit of the sixth party congress resolution and the views of Comrade General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh on the responsibility of the Council of Ministers in directing the implementation of the party congress resolution and the various resolutions of the party Central Committee; and will strive to the best of his ability—with the spirit of a revolutionary offensive, through realistic action, and by practical results—to fulfill all tasks entrusted by the party, the National Assembly, and the people.

Upholding its legislative role, the National Assembly examined and approved the law on criminal procedures—the law that protects the citizen's legitimate rights and interests and educates them to seriously abide by the law and respect the rule of socialist life. The National Assembly also approved the law on nationality. Resolving the issue of nationality on the basis of the new political thinking and legal grounds to protect Vietnamese citizens' rights and interests at home and abroad is one of our compatriots' prime concerns. The National Assembly paid special attention to examining the socio-economic situation during the first 6 months of 1988 with emphasis given to the two outstanding problems of grain and prices and money. It also proposed to the Council of Ministers many practical views on positions and measures aimed at satisfactorily implementing the 1988 state budget and overcoming urgent socioeconomic issues.

In approving the draft 1988 state budget, the National Assembly stressed measures to reorganize production; enhance productivity, quality, and efficiency; strive to increase revenues, cut back on expenses, and oppose embezzlement and waste; positively contribute to opposing inflation, strengthen socialist law, firmly maintain rules and regulations, and struggle against negative phenomena.

Reviewing international issues in a revolutionary renovative spirit, the National Assembly approved the Council of Ministers' resolution on its past external relations

activities aimed at implementing the sixth party resolution. The National Assembly approved our government's principled stance and goodwill on the Hoang Sa and Truong Sa [Paracel and Spratly] archipelago issue, warmly commending our officers and combatants for making sacrifices and enduring hardship in bravely defending the fatherland's sacred territorial sovereignty; and hailed the decision to withdraw 50,000 Vietnamese army volunteers and the volunteer army command in Cambodia, considering it an important contribution to the political settlement of the Cambodian issue in the interest of peace and stability in Southeast Asia. The National Assembly also warmly commended the Vietnamese volunteer officers and combatants for their outstanding fulfillment of their international obligation.

The National Assembly also approved the resolution on amending the preamble of the SRV Constitution to conform to the party's and state's foreign policy in the current revolutionary stage which consists of striving to firmly maintain peace; creating favorable international conditions for the cause of building and defending the Vietnamese fatherland; strengthening the relations of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union, Laos, Cambodia, and other socialist countries; broadening relations with Southeast Asian nations and with other countries irrespective of different social systems on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence, settling various issues in international relations through peaceful negotiations; and doing our utmost to restore the traditional friendship between the peoples of Vietnam and China, normalizing relations between the two countries in line with the fundamental and long-term interests of the two peoples and for the sake of peace and socialism in the world.

The resolutions adopted by the Eighth National Assembly's third session are of extremely important significance, domestically and externally. The success of this National Assembly session is attributable to the democratic and open spirited work method, to the upholding of criticism and self-criticism, and to telling the truth, thereby creating unanimity in voting as well as in action.

The success of the National Assembly has vigorously encouraged our entire people and Armed Forces to strengthen their unity to enthusiastically participate in productive labor and carry out other tasks to obtain better productivity, quality, and efficiency; and strive to satisfactorily implement various resolutions of the party and the National Assembly, while immediately trying to satisfactorily carry out all the remaining tasks of the 1988 state plan in the last 6 months of this year.

**Mai Chi Tho Briefs Media on Hanoi Security**

*BK0107095288 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese  
2300 GMT 29 Jun 88*

[Text] A meeting was organized by the Ministry of Interior in Hanoi on 29 June to inform news agencies and the press, radio and television services at the central

level and in Hanoi about public order and security maintenance in the past 6 months, and to discuss ways to conduct joint propaganda work aimed at stepping up efforts to protect the fatherland's security.

In an open and cordial atmosphere, Comrade Mai Chi Tho, member of the Party Central Committee Political Bureau and minister of interior, answered questions raised by representatives of news agencies and the press corps concerning the joint efforts between the mass media and the people's public security service to effectively support the renovation undertaking in the country.

Comrade Mai Chi Tho hoped that the mass media would cooperate more closely with the public security service in launching an awareness program to make the people heighten revolutionary vigilance and a sense of respect for the law, in providing guidance over the implementation of regulations on public order and security maintenance, in keeping the public security service promptly informed of the people's aspirations and desires, in making suggestions on how to overcome shortcomings, in helping develop the movement for public order and security maintenance by carrying prompt reports on good people and good work, and in contributing to the struggle against the enemy, crimes, and negativism and for the maintenance of national security and order.

#### Article Comments on Future Ideological Work

##### First Installment

BK2506065988 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese  
6 Jun 88 p 3

[First installment of Tran Trong Tan's article in 6 June NHAN DAN: "Renovation and Orientation for Ideological Work in the Immediate Future"]

[Text] An important and striking point in the resolution of the Sixth CPV Congress is the problem of renovation. This renovation is, in fact, a profound revolution aimed at resolving such fundamental issues as unleashing the production force, achieving social justice, and broadening democracy in all aspects of social life. We must realize the many major complexities and difficulties facing renovation so that we can persistently try harder. Simultaneously, we must also fully realize our advantages so that we can develop them and feel optimistic and confident. In this renovation, the role of ideological work is very important. The entire party, as well as all social organizations and state organs, must carry out ideological work.

All social changes of a revolutionary nature have something to do with liberating society, especially liberating the production force and the laboring people. Over the years, there have been restraints on the production force from various directions, especially from subjectivism due to an incorrect concept of socialism and due to

erroneous policies on economic structure, transformation, distribution and circulation, socioeconomic management, and so forth. The reasons for this have already been analyzed by the Sixth CPV Congress. Renovation must be carried out in such a way as to create favorable economic, social, political, and spiritual conditions needed for tapping all the latent potentials of the country, all creative power of the people of various strata, all useful capabilities of various economic components, and all effective assistance and cooperation offered by the international community.

Renovation must involve effectively and intelligently using all national resources, all sources of capital, all technical know-how, all traditional branches and trades, and all available machine capacities. To determine whether a policy, code of laws, or directive is compatible with the requirements for renovation, we must, through the implementation of a given policy, code of laws, or directive, check if social production increases or decreases and if the production force expands or shrinks. Renovation involves generating and making maximum use of all economic driving forces rather than tying them down or neutralizing them.

We must use the standard for unleashing the production force as a means to measure the level and effectiveness of renovation and to distinguish renovation by words from renovation by deeds, actual renovation from formalistic renovation, and renovation in the right direction from renovation in the wrong direction.

In carrying out renovation, there exists a major problem, namely bringing social justice up to a level compatible with requirements of the initial stage of our country's transitional period; this is not an abstract and unhistorical social justice. To achieve social justice, we must resolve various things, the central problem being the distribution of material wealth. The principle of socialist distribution calls for distribution according to labor, taking into account simple labor, complex labor, manual and mental labor directly engaged in production, service labor, managerial labor, and so forth. It is still wrongly conceived by many that only those on the state payroll can claim to be carrying out the revolution and that glory rests exclusively with those working for state organs. The people denigrate other categories of useful labor. In particular, they look at service labor with contempt, because they do not know the role of service labor in social development. When calculating the income of owners of private capitalist enterprises, some people still fail to correctly appraise the scientific, technical, and managerial labor and, therefore, think that the owners are full-fledged exploiters. Our current principle of distribution according to labor calls for harmoniously making distribution in accordance with the three interests of the laboring people, namely the interests directly earned through wages and daily subsistence allowances, the interests of the laboring people who are members of a collective, and finally the interests earned by them from society as citizens.

For a briefer description, we normally speak of harmoniously combining the three interests: the laborer's interest, the collective's interest, and the state's interest. In saying so, however, one might misunderstand that these three interests are separate, that the laborer's interest, for example, is not part of the interests of the collective and state. If we misunderstand this, we will incorrectly approach the problem. We might, on the one hand, pay inappropriate attention to the daily direct interest of the laborers to help them live and regain their strength for production; while, on the other hand, we might seek ways to eat into the state's interest, which is the common interest of society, thus reducing it. For this reason, the general socioeconomic situation is becoming increasingly difficult and acute, thereby affecting all families and all people. When we talk about "harmonizing the three interests," we should understand that these three interests belong to the laborers. The laborers must be aware of these three interests, not only thinking about their immediate direct interest but also about the collective's interest, the basic long-term interest.

During the long transitional period, we have built an economy with many components, including state-private enterprises and private capitalists. Distribution, therefore, is more complicated because we have to provide a fair distribution to those legal business establishments that still maintain their exploiting nature. As a result, in addition to carrying out distribution according to labor, we are also applying a distribution system according to capital and levels of useful contributions. This is legal exploitation derived from the socioeconomic development interest which we must accept during the transitional period. If we do not clearly perceive this we may confuse people, expounding policy and doctrine in different directions, criticizing exploitation without distinguishing legal and illegal activities, and making ideological education an obstacle to the implementation of policies. Social justice should be understood in accordance with this content and not the content in the period of fully-achieved socialism. However, we should stress that we only respect the legitimate interests of business activities that are "legal" and bring "interest to society." The state, at the same time, must set up control, resolutely stopping the violation of contracts and curbing the illegitimate incomes, while seriously dealing with illegal acts.

To effect an overall renovation, we should broaden democracy in all aspects in social life.

Broadening democracy means to successfully mobilize various positive forces in the society to participate in renovation. It is necessary to have a very strong social force to carry out renovation because renovation is revolution. Broadening democracy also creates the intellectual strength for renovation. We must bring into full play freedom of thought and discussion within the party and in the society and mobilize all abilities and intellectual capacities to seek right and criticize wrong. If renovation is revolution and cadres, party members,

intellectuals, workers, and peasants do not ponder it over and over again, new things cannot be found. How can we renew without finding new things?

Broadening democracy further means building a sense of communal responsibility for achievement and failure. Only by mobilizing all the people to work together and draw upon experience, can we struggle to renew and mature in terms of political awareness and social management.

Broadening democracy is clearly a task of decisive significance to renovation, because it creates strength and intellectual capacity for renovation, a sense of communal responsibility for renovation, and conditions for a maturing of the renovation process.

The current movement to expand democracy and openness must make steady steps. Leading and managerial agencies must ensure that the masses always maintain the initiative. We must create a calm social atmosphere in which each party member, cadre, and citizen feels able to actively and freely express his views, discern right from wrong, and criticize the wrong. We should not allow the democratization movement to soar up and become uncontrollable nor allow deviations to go uncriticized and ungoverned, in order to avoid paying a high cost. We should broaden democracy through truly democratic methods.

When talking about broadening democracy, we should pay attention to the following aspects:

Broadening democracy means to expand the freedom to speak out the truth. Subjectivism and voluntarism, manifested in the form of decisions taken in contempt of realities and handed down by an individual or group, have caused—as is known by us all—innumerable damages. Nowadays, the promotion of democracy allows everybody to say the truth in all aspects, aspects that should be minutely examined before a realistic option is to be made. At present, the evil of lying is very serious; there are still many false reports. We should encourage public opinion to condemn the evils of lying, making false reports, and doing sloppy work. Everyone is urged to look straight at and speak the truth. If many people lie, the situation will merely get worse.

The promotion of democracy calls for a sense of equality, that in turn calls for mutual respect. We should respect one another, because no one can replace another and we cannot achieve anything alone—no matter how talented we are. This simple truth is understood, but not by everyone. Normally, if we have more than others, we have a superiority complex, and if we have less than others, we suffer an inferiority complex. This has prompted us to treat one another unequally. The drama of certain high-handed undemocratic leading cadres originates from their pride and their individualism; they believe that they are bathed in a "superior prestige", underestimate their comrades and the collective, and

think lowly of democratic centralism. As a matter of fact, prestige implies "power" and "credit". Once being a party secretary, that person's words will be obeyed by subordinate cadres. Such power is created by the organization. A party secretary enjoys favorable conditions in which he receives information from all sources, both vertically and laterally. In conferences either of the standing committees or party committee echelons, the party secretary is more conditioned than other comrades to make a more comprehensive analysis, gradually commanding the admiration of his comrades and earning him credit. He owes such power and credit to the organization, but because of his "superiority complex" he considers himself superior to the others, treats the collective with contempt, makes his own decisions, thus leading to failure. Evidently, there is a role of individual effort in self-cultivation and training, forging ethics and lifestyle, intellectual activities, and human behavior in society. However, if there are no favorable conditions created by collectives and organizations, the individual role cannot be promoted. We should reeducate party members so that each of them knows his right to mastery and participates in exercising mastery over the party. Moreover, leaders should be reminded of the necessity of respecting the principle of democratic centralism so that they know how to forever preserve modesty, respect other cadres and the people, and treat everyone equally. Democracy exists only with equality.

To promote democracy, there should be discussion of many different views before reaching a unified and common one that serves as guidance for unified action. As a result, there must be discussion, criticism, and self-criticism. Conditions, in terms of information, must be created for participants in discussion to have good results. If we want the people to participate in discussion, we must first keep them well informed. We have not successfully implemented the right of party members and the people to information.

To promote democracy means to implement openness. Only by allowing the press and forums and meetings of mass organizations and elected institutions to discuss public affairs for hundreds of thousands and millions of people to know, can we secure the strength of public opinion, vigorously mobilize and promote the positive, bring negativism to light for public condemnation, and push renovation forward.

In broadening democracy, we should promote the sense of communal responsibility. Democracy exacts discipline and compels all responsible people to act on what has been discussed. There must be disciplinary measures against those who have participated in discussion and decision and have not acted. Broadening democracy does not mean to end up with some people sitting and merely debating, without taking any action nor being held responsible. We must educate party members and the people on the sense of responsibility. There must also

be a sense of responsibility in criticism. Once conclusions have been turned into resolutions, assignments and disciplinary measures must be clearly determined.

Finally, broadening democracy and openness must be aimed at encouraging public opinion in the struggle for renovation, implementing the party resolutions, enhancing confidence in the party leadership, and intensifying the will to renew. It is forbidden to take advantage of the promotion of democracy and openness to disappoint the people, cadres, and party members in the struggle for renovation.

### Second Installment

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7 Jun 88 p 3

[Second installment of Tran Trong Tan's article: "Renovation and Orientation for Ideological Work in the Immediate Future"]

[Text] All renovation efforts in the socialist orbit must be made with the aim of striving for socialism, safeguarding and developing past revolutionary gains, and boosting the factors of socialism in number and strength. Renovation is aimed at developing revolutionary gains and following the socialist line rather than breaking away from it. Also, we must realize that our country still remains at the initial stage of the transitional period to socialism.

At this initial stage, developing a multi-component commodity economy is an objective necessity and a consistent policy for the long term. Our policy is to make personal efforts and to gain the assistance of the fraternal socialist countries in taking our economically backward country directly to socialism without going through the stage of capitalist development. We must keep in mind that bypassing the stage of capitalist development does not mean skipping the stage of commodity production development or negating the need to motivate the private sector to make business investments that benefit the national economy and the people's welfare. All legitimate business activities that benefit socioeconomic development are considered as contributions to our endeavor to advance the country step by step toward socialism. These activities are in the socialist orbit.

In agriculture, land is the common property of all the people and falls under their ownership. State farms, cooperatives, and private households are, in fact, diverse forms of business and management under a common system of ownership over land which is the main means of production, and not three different ownership systems. Therefore, the private economy also belongs to the socialist economic orbit.

These matters must be clarified so all can feel at ease in devoting their strength, talents, and capital to conducting legitimate business beneficial to society. We should not judge people according to old criteria. Renovation

must be undertaken in the abovesaid socialist orbit without any deviation. Renovation in the socialist orbit must, of course, be based on efforts to safeguard and develop the revolutionary gains we have already achieved. Failing to do so, we will be unable to move forward. Therefore, renovation must not be cited as a pretext for negating all past achievements. In dealing with renovation, the Political Bureau's resolution on cultural and artistic activities upholds this spirit and never underestimates any cultural and artistic achievements of the past.

The renovation undertaking must be subjected to the party's leadership and the state's management. This is also a concept that needs to be clarified. Of course, the party and state must renovate themselves to successfully lead and manage the renovation undertaking described above. It is incorrect to talk about renovation without taking into account leadership by the party. Leadership definitely cannot be slackened anywhere, anytime, or on any matter. The issue is that the party should correctly discharge its function of leadership according to correct orientations, successfully bring into play all creative capabilities, exercise control, and draw upon experience while making no intervention, and avoiding the issuance of crude orders. On the part of the state, it is necessary to strictly uphold the law of the state and readily smash all attempts at sabotage by the enemy. Stepping up the renovation undertaking and broadening democracy is aimed at strengthening political security and social order and increasing the capability for national defense.

Our renovation undertaking enjoys three major advantages:

First, the party has come up with correct policies for renovation. Prior to the sixth party congress, it can be said that the situation was very bad. The masses, cadres, and party members demanded that a basic change be brought about in the socioeconomic situation. This means that they could no longer tolerate the old ways of leadership and management. Meanwhile, leaders and managers also saw that they could not continue their leadership and management as before. At that very juncture, the sixth party congress set the direction for renovation with a high level of consensus. This is a big advantage. The situation could have become extremely dangerous had the sixth party congress failed to find a correct way out and won support for its approach to meeting such a pressing demand of society. The sixth party congress fulfilled its historic duty. Since then, over the past year and a half, the party Central Committee, the Political Bureau, and the Secretariat have tapped the collective intelligence of cadres and party members as well as of scientific researchers, and the various party departments have exchanged views and held debates to come up with orientations for each area of activity. There are, obviously, many good aspects. We should not be too preoccupied with the extreme difficulties currently facing the economy and life to the extent that we discount the new progress in leadership made by the party since the sixth party congress.

The second advantage is that the laboring people and genuine cadres and party members support the process of renovation. It is indeed heart-breaking when we have to use the term genuine to describe party members. Our people and the majority of our comrades possess revolutionary capabilities and a very special political awareness because they all are closely attached to the gains of the revolution, having contributed their efforts, energy, and intelligence, as well as flesh and blood, to the achievement of these gains. A foreign newsman once asked me: "In my country, the people will stage a demonstration if inflation goes up slightly; but why is it that no demonstration has been reported anywhere in your country when inflation is running as high as this? Could it be that your people are not used to waging a struggle by staging demonstrations because they have not gone through the stage of bourgeois democracy?" I replied: "My friend, you should remember that formerly, our college students, school pupils, and people in the south and Saigon in particular were very sensitive. Under the U.S.-puppet regime, far from being unfamiliar with demonstrations, they took to the streets every day. Perhaps a more appropriate explanation is that our people realize that if they demonstrated against the state now, they would in fact be opposing the very revolutionary gains they themselves have brought about. When faced with hardship and feeling dissatisfied, they will try to jointly solve the problems and remedy the situation; for it would be impossible for them to negate all that they have spent their own efforts and three quarters of their lives to accomplish." This reflects, in fact, the foundation and the firm capabilities of our people, cadres, and party members. Granted that we must naturally be on guard against opportunistic elements; but it will not be easy for them to wave the banner of opportunism and rally disoriented party members and people against the revolution and the party. Under normal circumstances, the people may feel all kinds of dissatisfaction; but when the survival of the country is at stake, they are all fully aware of what is right and what is wrong. For our cadres, party members, and people, they believe in what is right but not in what is wrong nor in correct words that are not matched by deeds. Thus, they obviously possess capabilities. Our party does not require blind confidence from its followers.

The third advantage lies in the fact that our process of renovation is consistent with the common trend of the socialist countries. We are taking care of our own business, aided by the experience of fraternal countries to broaden our thinking. While groping around to seek our way forward together, we can learn from one another. These advantages are very fundamental, and we must know how to bring them into play.

However, difficulties are also enormous.

First, the socioeconomic situation has been difficult for many years and is now continuing to deteriorate. This situation is exerting a strong impact on social psychology

as well as the psychology within the party; and worse still, it has made some persons doubt even the ideals of socialism. The political psyche of society is obviously becoming very complex.

Second, even though it is only by thoroughly effecting renovation that we can escape from stagnation and recession, we are still groping around without knowing how to carry it out. Being in the vanguard, the Soviet Union has embarked on socialist construction for 70 years already, but now it has to start all over again. It is impossible to avoid mistakes while groping around. Unless we are prepared to accept mistakes and declare in advance within the party and among the people to the effect that there will be more mistakes, it will be impossible for us to actively cope with the situation.

Third, the renovation undertaking is consistent with the interests of genuine and laboring people, but it is at odds with those whose interests are more closely attached to the antiquated and to old policies and institutions, and who are used to thinking in old ways. No one is opposed to renovation in his words, but his true feelings will be revealed by his deeds and the results thereof. It is certain that when the renovation undertaking becomes a vigorous movement in society, it will draw stronger reactions from conservative forces. The strongest reaction may come from those forces whose interests are closely linked to the old ways of loose management, people who are used to enjoying prerogatives and privileges. This is a major difficulty facing the renovation undertaking.

Fourth is that there is still enemy sabotage and harassment. The Truong Sa [Spratly] event is a current example. Although we uphold our vigilance, we must have some political ability to observe the situation in a sharp and meticulous manner. If the sabotage is really conducted by the enemy and we do not know about it, we have lost our vigilance. If the enemy is not involved in sabotage but is accused by us of such action, it will be advantageous to the enemy. Therein lies the difficulty. In the movement to promote democracy and openness, if a person brings out a truth to public knowledge, he has good will. However, the enemy pounces on the opportunity to play it up and sabotage us. In such a case, our enemy is the person who takes advantage of the opportunity and plays it up and not the person who told the truth without sufficient sense of vigilance. Those who have lost vigilance must promptly draw on their experience in order to continually promote democracy and openness in a closer and wiser manner. They should not frame nor suspect others to discourage their comrades.

Our ideological task must serve the renovation cause. We should be optimistic and confident in the strength of correctly assessing favorable aspects while foreseeing all difficulties so that we will not remain passive, confused, and upset when facing difficulties. We should guard against the tendencies of either considering renovation

as a deviation and becoming pessimistic when no advantages can be seen, or being dispirited and confused when encountering unexpected obstacles.

In the immediate future, the ideological task must fulfill the following three requirements:

First, it must help settle the currently heavy political psyche. I do not have to expound on this heavy psyche that is well known to all of us. We should strive to keep the situation normal and more positive, and must avoid stirring up negative troubles among public opinion in society. There have recently been some differing views on certain literary and artistic works that mentioned some negative realities in the society. It was mainly the different ways of assessing the results of the works which have affected the social psyche. One party thinks that speaking out about painful truths will make the people trust the party, alleviate the heavy political psyche, and raise hope in renovation while the other thinks that doing so will smear everything and an end must be put to this way of doing things, otherwise there will be trouble. The problem is that we must make a really accurate assessment of the results that affect the social psyche of each objective at a given place and in a given time so as to avoid making the political psyche heavier, which will cause confusion and a loss of confidence in the party leadership, and sow suspicion about the socialist line. Some brothers asked me whether there are still prohibitions in the domains of literature and arts. I said: The party resolution has stipulated it. If the contents are reactionary and decadent, they must be prohibited. Nevertheless, reaction and decadence is still in the eye of the beholder. This is the difficulty we have in handling the matter now. The state will have advisory councils to hear, reflect on, and carefully analyze different views before deciding on any prohibition.

What we should do for journalists, writers, stage directors, and actors, is keep them regularly informed of the situation, and create favorable conditions for them to come into contact with realities, not only with negative cases but also with new factors and positive models which appear in the movement. Together we will debate democratically, calculate the advantages and disadvantages, and promote the sense of caring for the common cause; then they will certainly make good and highly effective contributions to renovation. We should have a sense of vigilance against enemy sabotage in the cultural and ideological domains but we should not hastily frame people. We must carefully investigate, distinguish economically, and examine many phenomena in order to know who is really the enemy. We should strive to better and not worsen the political psyche. To satisfactorily improve economic life is the most important factor in changing the social situation for the better. However, we should not relax on the ideological front because of the economic situation and difficulties in life.

The second requirement of the ideological task is to positively contribute to building an identity of viewpoints within the party and to struggle against deviant

viewpoints. We should struggle even more strongly with respect to viewpoints. If the distinction of right from wrong remains vague, there will be no clear identity of views in the party leadership. All problems must be laid bare and discussed in order to reach an agreement on what is right and what is wrong. If mistakes are not corrected, we must deal with the organization. He who is responsible for leading the renovation, cannot hold viewpoints contrary to renovation. We accelerate the struggle for viewpoints in a democratic and persuasive manner and not to frame people. Everytime there are differing viewpoints, we should avoid taking sides and forming various factions or groups. In struggling for viewpoints, we should listen to one another in order to find out the right thing and should not let personal ideas interfere, causing disunity within the party. On the front of struggling for viewpoints, if there is no clear distinction of who is in what position, there will be no progress in renovation.

The third requirement is to mobilize and foster the will and determination of cadres, party members, and the laboring people to struggle for renovation. We should create conditions for them to bring into play that will, give them knowledge and assistance in other respects so that they can enhance their will, and to avoid dispiriting them. In this connection, political motivation plays an extremely important role. In the recent past, the implementation of party resolutions has usually stopped at their dissemination for the people to understand. In terms of understanding, it also stops at the level of districts. As for villagers and the common people, they only understand vaguely. Once party resolutions have been understood, there is no will nor determination and

no ways to implement them. Recently, common ground has not been reached on the ways to settle the question of awareness, mobilize will and determination, and debate the methods of working. There is a method for each task. The campaigns for purchasing bonds and recruiting troops follow different methods. Everyone might know of such experience, although not to the same extent. If we do not devise ways of doing things and mobilizing, and only stop at the level of awareness, party resolutions will not become realities and the conditions for carrying out renovation will not exist.

**Democratic Party Anniversary Marked 30 June**  
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1 Jul 88

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 1— A meeting was held here yesterday by the Vietnam Democratic Party (VDP) Central Committee and the city's party [CPV] committee to mark the 44th anniversary of the party.

It was attended by, among others, Nghiem Xuan Yem and Tran Dang Khoa, secretary general and deputy secretary general of the V.D.P. Central Committee, respectively.

Speaking at the function, Tran Kiem Ly, member of the V.D.P. Central Committee and secretary of the city's party committee, brought out the patriotism and revolutionary tradition of the entire party, particularly its members' contributions to national development.

Meetings for the same purpose have been held in different localities.

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